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Illinois State Democrat.

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1 square....	$1,00	1,75	2,50	3,50	6,00	10,00
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Platform of the National Democracy.

Resolutions passed at the Illinois State Convention of the National Democracy, held at Springfield on June 9th, 1858.

WHEREAS, In the present position of vital political questions affecting the integrity of the Democratic party, and therefore the perpetuity of the American Union, and in view of the fact the existing differences have been brought about by men in high station, whose power for mischief has been conferred upon them by the too unreserved confidence of the Democracy, especially the Democracy of Illinois, it is the duty of every Democrat to declare explicitly his views and the principles of his action:

Therefore, we the Representatives of the National Democracy of the State of Illinois, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare and resolve:

1st, That we adhere with unaltered and unalterable fidelity to the principles of the National Democratic party, as embodied in the platform laid down by the Cincinnati Convention of June, 1856, and by the National Democratic Convention of Illinois, of April 21st, 1858.

2d, That we regard the Democratic party as the only political organization of the country which with safety to the cause of liberty can be trusted with the exposition and administration of genuine Republican principles; and holding its unity without reference to the erratic diversions of ambitious and interested men, essential to the fulfillment of its mission, we will resist all efforts, from whatever quarter they may come, to modify or interpolate its faith.

3d, That the advancement of any man's political fortunes is an object entirely secondary to the preservation of the true Democratic faith, and we believe that the party can and will survive, not only the assaults of enemies, but also the failure of its aspiring men to reach the goal of their wishes.

4th, That the principles of non-intervention on the part of Congress, either directly or indirectly, in the formation of the domestic institutions of States or Territories, farther than to ascertain that any Constitution presented is Republican in form, is the acknowledged doctrine of the Democratic party; and that any attempt by the federal authorities to go behind the record and inquire into the MANNER in which the people have chosen to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, would be a gross assumption of power, not given by the Constitution of the United States, nor sanctioned by Democratic principles.

5th, That this position is borne out by the uniform actions and declarations of the Democratic party from the time of its organization to the present day; it having always rested, as a fundamental principle of its faith, the concentration of powers in the central government, not clearly conferred by the charter of its own existence.

6th, That it has ever been the policy of the Democratic party, as of every lover of his country's peace and union, to exclude from the halls of Congress the dangerous and worse than fruitless agitation of the subject of slavery; and all who have contributed to keeping that question open, by seceding from the true principle of the Nebraska act, in opposing the admission of Kansas under a constitution legally framed, having proven false to the time-honored principles, policy and practice of the National Democracy.

7th, That we congratulate the country and the present National Administration upon the happy settlement of the Kansas question by the so-called English bill; and regarding that settlement as final, we embrace the opportunity thus happily afforded to invite and exhort all true Democrats to unite upon the basis of an approval of or acquiescence in that settlement.

8th, That we cannot but regret the ruinous course taken by the only Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois, who claims to be a Democrat; and decidedly condemn the over-weening conceit with which in his speech of December 9, 1857, he attempts to account for what he chooses to consider the President's ignorance of the true principles upon which the principles of 1856 were decided, and we no less condemn the suspicious alacrity with which the same Senator sought, by arrogant denunciation, to ingratiate himself into the good opinion of the Democratic party of the North.

9th, That James Buchanan, our present able and patriotic Chief Magistrate, having been raised to that exalted position by the united voice of the Democratic party, winnowed by the blasts of fanatical and unscrupulous opposition, is the recognized head of the Democracy of the Union, and his administration, since he has occupied the Presidential Chair, has been marked by firmness, consistency and dignity, which commend it to the unqualified support of every true Democrat.

10th, That our stand being on the Democratic platform, rallying around the true Democratic standard, we will not permit the vilification so liberally heaped upon us by those who have deserted their colors to drive us from what we know to be the right, but are ready to accept the issue thus tendered and to abide the consequences.

11th, That we deem the principles and policy of the Black Republicans as utterly opposed to the spirit in which the Union was formed and that, in the opinion of this Convention, the success of that party would be disastrous to the perpetuity of the Union.

12th, That the recent search of American vessels on the high seas, by the officers of British ships of war, meets with the condemnation of every patriot of the land; and we most heartily and cordially approve of the early and energetic action of the President of the United States to prevent such aggressions; that we have an abiding confidence in the high honor, experience and statesmanship of James Buchanan, who requires neither Senatorial or other promptings to conduct our foreign relations in a manner that shall secure the approbation of the American people and the respect of the world.

THE LAST DAY OF JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

A Legend of the Revolution.

Fifty years had passed away; the 4th of July, 1776, had been made immortal by its Declaration; the 4th of July, 1826, was to be forever rendered a Holy Day, by the hands of death.

On that serene morning, the sun rose beautifully upon the world, shining upon the young brotherhood of States, extending from the wilds of Maine to the gulf of Mexico; with the Atlantic glittering like a belt of waves and beams along its western shore, the Mississippi wending four thousand miles through its western border while ruggedly sublime the Alleghanies towered in the centre of the land.

The same sun fifty years before, had lighted up, with its smile of good omen, a little nation of thirteen provinces, nestling between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, and fighting even for that space, bounded by mountains and rivers, with the greatest and bloodiest power in the world.

The battle of eight years had been fought: England had failed in the revolution, had been humbled to the dust again; fifty years had passed away; the thirteen provinces of the bloody monarch had swelled into twenty four States of a free people. The banner that had waved so gloriously in the Revolution, unveiling its thirteen stars to the blood-red glare of battle, now fluttering in the summer morning air, from home and church, and council hall flashed from its folds the blaze of twenty-four stars, joined in one sun of hope and promise.

The wild eagle who had swooped so fiercely on the British host, for some fifty years before, now sat calmly on its mountain crag, surveying his banner, crimsoned with the light of victory, while the peaceful land, beautiful with river and valley, blossomed on every side.

It was the Fourth of July, 1826. From the little village came forth joyous bands—white-robed virgins and sinless children—scattering flowers by the way: in the deep forests the voice of praise and prayer arose to God; from the pulpit the preacher spoke; beside the old cannon that blazed away at Germantown, stood the veteran of the Revolution, as battered and scarred as the cannon which he fired; in the cities ten thousand hearts throbbed with one common joy; and the flowers that were scattered by the way, the words that the preacher spoke, and the hymn that the forest echoes sent to heaven, the blaze of the cannon and the joy of the whole city, all had one meaning.

"This land that was once the province of a king, is now the homestead of a people."

And yet while the hearts of fourteen millions of people palpitated with the same joy, there came an unseen and shadowy messenger, who touched two brave hearts with his hand, and froze them into clay.

Even while the jubilee of freedom rang its hosanna from every wood and dell, death was in the land. Solemnly, with that step that never makes a sound, with that voice which speaks the language of eternity—and which we never translate till we die—death glided into the room of two heroes, and bade them go home to God.

Almost at the same moment, almost within the compass of the same hour, two hearts—but once warmed with the passion of freedom, the frenzy of eloquence—were stopped forever.

We will go to the room of old age, we will stand beside the bed of death, we will see the sunbeams of July the Fourth, 1826, playing over the clammy brows of the brother Heroes.

The first home!

Does it not look beautiful, the very picture of rustic comfort and unpretending wealth, as it rises yonder on the soil of Massachusetts, the land of Hancock and Warren, the mansion with many windows, a porch extending along its front, air flowers and richly foliaged trees, blooming from its hall door to the road side gate. The house is very still. It is near noon. You can see the roof with corniced eaves and ballustraded summit, marked boldly through the deep blue summer sky.

While the thunder of cannon is on our ears, we will pass the gate, enter the hall door, and glide up the stairs. Softly, for death is in this house of Quincy.

With heads bowed low, and stealthy tread, we enter the darkened room. The sound of gasping breath, the sob of manhood in its agony, the wail of women, the music of the summer air among the leaves, all at once rush on our ears.

We enter and gaze, and start back awed and dumb.

All the windows of the room, save one, are dark. Yonder, to the east, you see that window, its casement opened, its white curtains flung aside, the perfume of the garden and the joy of the sunshine, gushing through its aperture, into the shadowy death chamber.

Yonder, in the thickly curtained bed, an old man is dying.

Resting against the pillows, his shrunken form lost in the folds of the silken coverlet, he awaits the hour of his summons, while the softened sunlight plays gently on his brow, and the summer breeze plays with his hairs. That brow is withered into wrinkles and sunbaked by the death-sweat, yet as you gaze, it lights up with the fire of fifty years before, and the lips move, and the unclosed eyes blaze as though the heart of the hero was back again with the immortal band of signers.

It is stout-hearted John Adams, sinking calmly into the surges of death. Every moment the waves rise higher; the ice of the grave comes slowly through the congealing veins, up the withered limbs: the mist of death gathers about the old man's eyes.

At this moment, while all is still, from the crowd of mute spectators select a single form. Beside the death pillow, on which his right hand rests, gazing in his father's face, his noble brow bathed in a solitary gleam of the sun, stands his son—the Statesman and President.

Fifty years before, his father, in the State House of Philadelphia, uttered words that became history as they rung from his indignant lips, and now wielding the Presidential sceptre, which his father received from the hand of Washington, the son of the hero gazes with unspeakable emotion in the face of the dying man.

Again our features wander from the encircling spectators to the visage of the departing hero; so withered in the brow, so ghastly pale, so quivering in the lips, so sunken in the cheeks, and yet, for all, it shines as with the last ray of its closing hour.

Hark! the thunder of cannon, softened by distance, comes through the window. The old man hears it; at once his eyes fire, he rises up in the bed and gazes toward the light.

"It is"—his dying voice rings with the fire of fifty years ago—"It is—the Fourth of July!"

The old man sitting erect in his bed-couch, his ghastly face quivering into youth again, may well furnish a picture for a painter's art! Gaze upon him in this hour of weakness, when his fingers blue with the death chill, and his brow oozing with the death sweat, he starts up, and knows the voice of the cannon, and answers its message—"It is—it is the Fourth of July!" Gaze upon that wreck of a body, now quivering with the soul about to leave it forever—quivering and glowing into youth again, and tell me that the soul is not immortal!

It was a sight too holy for tears! The spectators—men, women and children—feel their hearts hushed with one common feeling, admiration mingled with awe. The son winds his arm about his father's neck, and whispers—"Fifty years ago to-day, you signed the Declaration which made us free!"

How the memory of old time rushes upon the man's heart! Fifty years ago—the Hall thronged with the Signers—the speech that rung upon his lips when his country's destiny hung palpitating upon his words—the eloquence of his compatriots, Jefferson standing in the foreground of a group of heroes, Hancock smiling serenely over the crowd, in front of the old State House Hall—it rushed upon his soul, that glorious memory, and made him live again with the men of '76.

Higher rose the waves of death! Higher mounted the ice of the grave! Bluer the fingers, damper the brow, hollow and faint the rattling voice.

The old man sank slowly back in his bed, while the arm of his son, the President, was about his neck. His eyes were closed, his hands placed on his breast. He was sliding gently, almost imperceptibly, into death. The belt of sunlight that poured through the window over the floor, moved along the carpet like the shadow of the dial, shortened, and was gone. Still he lived—still a faint fluttering of the shrunken chest showed that the soul had not yet gone home.

It would have made you grow in love with death to see how calmly he died. Just as the shadows of the trees were cast far over the meadow by the declining sun—just as the shout of the people, the thunder of cannon, the love of the orator came softened in the breeze, the old man raised his head and unclosed his eyes—

"Jefferson yet survives!" he said, and the wave of death reached his lips, and he breathed no more.

It was four o'clock on the afternoon of July 4th, when John Adams closed his life of glorious deeds.

"Jefferson yet survives!"

While the words of the venerable Adams yet linger in our ears, let us hasten away to the second home where death has crossed the threshold.

Emerging from the shadows of the beautiful valley of Virginia, we ascend a slight elevation, and by the light of the morning sun, behold a strange structure standing amid a grove of forest trees. But one story in height, with elegant pillars in front, and a dome rising above its roof, it strikes you with its singular, almost Oriental style of architecture, and yet seems the appropriate hermitage of philosophy and thought.

The structure, relieved by the back ground of towering trees, is the home of a hero. Beneath the Grecian portico, the poets, artists, and philosophers of the Old World have often passed, eager to behold the Statesman of the New World, the author of the Declaration of Independence.

It is noon-day now—the summer sun streams warmly on yonder dome—the leaves are scarcely stirred into motion by the faintest breath of air. Uncovering our heads we will prepare to look upon death, and with our hearts subdued in awe, we will enter Monticello.

There is a group around the death-bed in yonder room. Every eye is centered on the visage of the dying man, the woman whom you behold standing near the pillow, her eyes eloquent with emotion, is his beloved child. As he rests before us on the bed of death, the centre of the silent group, we will approach and look upon him. A man of tall and muscular frame, the face denoting in every marked feature, the power of a bold and fearless intellect, his lip compressed with strong determination, his blue eye ever flashing with the light of a soul born to sway the masses of men by the magic of thought.

As we approach, he looks up in the face of the beautiful woman, and utters these memorable words:

"Let no inscription be placed upon my tomb but this—'Here rests Thomas Jefferson, the Author of the Declaration of Independence, and the friend of Religious Liberty.'"

As he speaks he describes a faint gesture with his withered right hand. That hand fifty years ago wrote the Declaration of Independence. It is feeble and withered now; time was when it wrote certain words that sank deep into the heart of universal man, and struck the shackles from ten thousand hands.

Against the frauds practiced by priests and kings from immemorial time, against the tricks of courtiers; the malice of bigots, the falsehoods of time servers, who are paid to be religious, hired to be great; against all manner of barbarity, whether done by a New Zealand cannibal, who eats the wretch he has butchered, or the Spanish Inquisition, which, after burning its victims, consigns them pleasantly to an eternal torture after death—against all wrong worked by the infamous or the weak upon man, the child of Divinity—was directed the eloquence of his pen. The hand that once wielded that pen of power, is now chilled with the damps of death.

As we stand gazing upon the dying man—held enchained by the majesty of that intellect which grows brightly over the ashy face, and flashes vividly in the clear, blue eye—the beautiful woman takes the icy hands within her own, and kisses the cold brow. The hand of death is on him now.

"Thank God that I have lived to see this glorious day," he utters in a firm voice, and then raising his glazing eyes he gazes in his daughter's face with the death rattle in his throat—"*Nunc Dimmittes Domine!*"* were the last words of Thomas Jefferson.

At the hour of noon, when the fervid sun poured straight down on the dome of his hermitage, when not a breath of air ruffled the leaf or stream, when in the midst of a weeping throng stood his beloved daughter, placing her soft fingers on his gla-sy eye-balls, pressing her warm mouth to his cold lips, thus died Thomas Jefferson the author of the Declaration of Independence.

He died some four hours before Mr. Adams surrendered his soul. When the patriot of Quincy gasped, "Jefferson yet survives," the soul of Jefferson was already before his God.

It would have been deemed a wonderful thing had either of these men died on the 4th of July, just half a century after the day of 1776. But that the brothers in the work of freedom, the master spirits of the Council, who stirred up men's hearts with God like impulses, and moved their arms in glorious deeds, in the dark hour of Revolution, should have died not only on the same day, but within a few hours of each other, while bodily separated by hundreds of miles, their souls were borne into heaven with the hymns of a people freed by their labors, looks to me as though Almighty God had sent his messenger and called his servants home, thus sanctifying by this two-fold death, the Fourth of July forevermore.

They met before the Throne of God, and stood solemn and awful before the throng of heroes gathered there.

*Now, O Lord! dismiss thou me.

Local politics run high in the Western country. The candidate for county clerk in Texas offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same, and throw in a cradle!

From the Star of Egypt

Douglas the Worst Enemy of the Democracy in Illinois.

A disunion of the Democratic party in Illinois must be its defeat. Douglas has dismembered the party in this State, thus far; and it is dead and lifeless if the people do not abandon him for principle, and the National Democratic party. The object of this article is to establish the position of Senator Douglas in Illinois; that he will destroy the Democratic party if he be not abandoned by the people.

The blind zeal for the advancement of any individual against the party will not be sustained by an intelligent and reflecting people.

It cannot be denied that the Kansas constitution was the result of all the labors for years of the Democratic party, and that the President was elected on the issue, of which the Kansas constitution was the happy consummation. It was the only great Democratic measure before Congress last session, and was the great question which divided the people into two parties for many years before.

On this great issue, Senator Douglas left the Democratic party in Congress and joined the abolitionists to defeat this great Administration measure. He received the caresses of the blue light abolitionists all last winter, and he poisoned the State with his tainted and corrupt speeches and documents, breathing destruction to the Democratic party. These are facts that he did not contradict or deny.

There is not a reasonable, sensible man in Illinois, or the Union, that believes the Senator, when he says, that he was forced to oppose the only great Democratic principle before Congress, the Kansas constitution, for pure patriotism, and his honor and honesty to sustain popular sovereignty.

It is doubtful, how far any individual has a right to set up his private judgment against the settled principles and policy of a party in which he acts. It is, at least, an exercise of great presumption and arrogance, to suppose that one *man* has more patriotism and judgment, than all his party besides. If Mr. Douglas were to make a solemn oath on the altar of the most high, the *Star* would not believe it, that he acted on principle and honor "to be right," as he says, that caused him to abandon the Democratic party on the battle field.

His apology, that popular sovereignty compelled him to change his politics will not bear examination.

It is absurd and ridiculous, that he is posting over the State preaching popular sovereignty, when a lunatic will not deny the principle. As well might he make speeches to sustain the arithmetic, as popular sovereignty. This subject exhibits the talents of the Senator to be on the wane since he laid his head on the lap of the abolition Delilah, and she has cut off his Democratic hair. Mr. Morris of Quincy, sustained by Messrs. Smith and Bennett, and others, ... speaks the truth, that the Senator dare not contradict, that Douglas was bound to abandon the Kansas constitution to be re-elected to the United States Senate. His friends at this day make this apology for him, and justify him, as he could not be re-elected to the United States Senate, if he sustained the Kansas constitution. Is it right for any man to be sustained, when it is known that he pretends it is principle and patriotism that forced him to desert his party, when the truth is, it was personal aggrandizement that caused it? The *Star* pronounces it "on the house tops," if a people are so humble in their notions of honor and patriotism as to elect a corrupt man to one of the highest offices in the nation, this republic is not destined to a long life.

The reason the Senator gives for his desertion of the party, is "popular sovereignty." He contends he cannot force a constitution on the people of Kansas when they are opposed to it.

This position is right and Democratic if the people, the legal, constitutional citizens of Kansas, were opposed to the constitution; but they were not. The legal and qualified voters of Kansas formed the constitution of that unhappy country, and the abolitionists sent out from New England utterly refused to vote or act in the formation of the above named constitution.

The *Star* calls on the public to examine to the bottom the condition of the people of Kansas, when the constitution was formed.

Senator Douglas, and the Democratic party, sustained the actings and doings of the Kansas government in the formation of the constitution; and the abolition party in Kansas at no time, did they acknowledge the legality of the Kansas government, and consequently utterly refused to vote, or act, in or under the government in Kansas.

The Senator, in his Springfield speech on the 19th of September, 1857, only a few months before his attack on the Kansas constitution in the Senate, the 19th of December, the same year, urged the abolition party in Kansas to vote, otherwise they would be excluded, and the constitution adopted over their heads without their votes.

It is an acknowledged fact, that the abolitionists of Kansas absolutely refused to vote, or act, in the formation of the constitution, and went so far as to refuse to register their names, and actually, in some counties forced off the officers who were holding the election. They were in a state of rebellion. What would the legally constituted government of Kansas do? They could not suspend the growth of the country, and arrest the formation of a constitution until the abolitionists would please to vote and act with them. Could the Senator himself say to his Democratic friends at that time in Kansas, to suspend the formation of a State government until Jim Lane and his assassins were disposed to act with them?

And, moreover, Mr. Douglas opposed, on the 9th December, the Kansas constitution, and the vote showing the will of the people against it, was not taken until the 4th January thereafter. The opposition of the Senator commenced without knowing the will of the people of Kansas. It was his own will that guided him to oppose the President, and not the will of the people.

Now, the *Star* calls on the "sober second thought" of the people to say, if the refusal to vote in the formation of the Kansas constitution, of a band of outlaws—assassins and robbers from New England, as the Senator called them, would be a justification for the Senator to abandon his party and join the outlaws of Kansas? This ground of the Senator's difference is based on corruption, hypocrisy and falsehood. No honest and correct man can be deceived in it for a moment.

While the Senator is himself the bolter from his former party, he has the audacity to call on the old line Democracy of Illinois to support him, and when they refuse he brands them with an alliance with the abolitionists.

We will not say, and he does not say he will support the Democratic party, nor does he say he will sustain the democratic nominations to be made at Charleston in 1860.

He has deserted the party, and is its destroyer. Will any sound Democrat sustain a man who has ruined the party and continues to bid defiance to the administration.

The election in November will sound his death, brought on himself like the same miserable deaths were visited by an insulted people on Benton, Van Buren and other traitors from the Democratic party.

Stephen A. Douglas.

It is no occasion of surprise that journals here, at the South and elsewhere, which have ever been the bitter opponents and enemies of the Democratic party, should take sides with Mr. Douglas in his rupture with the administration and its friends, and should raise a clamor that the latter are, by their denunciation of Douglas' course on the Kansas question, assisting to elect a Black Republican Senator in Illinois, and to throw that State into the hands of the Republican party. It is natural for them to sympathize and make a common cause with any person or movement that may be available to disorganize and damage the Democracy. The peculiar position of the administration and its friends and of Mr. Douglas with respect to each other and to the Black Republicans, as connected with the campaign in Illinois, afford to these eager foes of the Democratic party some plausible material out of which by perversion and sophistry they think they can make some capital for themselves, and they have instinctively and with avidity leaped at it.

They have seized upon the fact that Mr. Douglas is running for the Senate in Illinois against a Black Republican, to make it appear that the administration and its friends, in refusing to endorse and cooperate with him, are directly militating against the cause of the South. They would raise a still louder clamor—for there would then be a real foundation for it—if the administration and its friends should vouchsafe their cordial countenance and support to Mr. Douglas in the contest in Illinois. They would then say, and with justice, too, that the administration and the Democratic party had betrayed the South, and were sustaining a man who, in the vital issue involving its rights, at the last session of Congress, was the foremost among its enemies.

But the Democracy and their representatives, faithful and stern in their devotion to the rights of the South, have discarded from their fellowship the man who thus turned against her and proved so potential a foe to her cause, the only alternative left our opponents by which to aim a blow at the Democratic party is to charge that the administration and its friends are aiding to elect a Black Republican Senator over Douglas. As we have said, this was to be expected from the Southern journals, which have ever been hostile to the Democratic party, and is consequently the occasion of no surprise. But we confess our astonishment to find Democratic journals at the South remonstrating and protesting against any manifestation of hostility on the part of the friends of the administration against Mr. Douglas, and even maintaining that it is their duty to give a cordial and zealous support to that gentleman in the contest in which he is engaged in Illinois. We are happy to say that the number is very small of Southern Democratic journals which express such opinions; but we are at a loss to comprehend how a single one could entertain such views. We cannot believe that our Democratic cotemporaries duly consider the position of Mr Douglas when they counsel and insist that he should have the countenance and support of every Democrat in his race in Illinois. What is his position? Is it not one of direct and uncompromising opposition to the Democratic party on the great practical and absorbing issue between the North and the South at this time? Without regard to his desertion of the party at the last session of Congress, and his opposition, by which the absolute admission of Kansas with her slave constitution was defeated, the platform upon which he is now running in Illinois is the admission of Kansas as soon as she shall apply with a free State constitution, in spite of the Conference act. If he will come back there as the determined enemy of the South, bent upon destroying even the little that was saved to her rights in the compromise by which the Kansas question was disposed of the last session of Congress. What then is the South, Democratic party, which is the protector of its rights, to gain by his re election, or what claim has he to their friendship, that it should be incumbent on them to come to his rescue against his Black Republican adversary? It is true that upon certain abstract doctrines touching the constitutional rights of the South and slavery, he has expressed opinions unexceptionably correct and grateful to Southern ears. He can afford to do that, when, upon the practical question he goes against the South and satisfies the North.

He has no doubt calculated that he could by his orthodox abstractions secure the favor of the South, while upon the practical measures affecting her right, playing into the hands of the North. Aside from these abstractions which are thrown out as a tub to the South, and can do him but little damage in Illinois, while he is entirely for the North on the great practical issue on the slavery question, Mr. Douglas is as obnoxious to the South as his Black Republican competitor. Why then should the administration and its friends, why should the true Democratic friends of Southern rights co-operate with and support him against his competitor? It is absurd to say that he is fighting the battle of the South merely because he is opposed by a Black Republican competitor. He is really fighting the battle of the North against the South, and because he has a competitor who is likely to outstrip him in the same direction, we can see no reason for the true friends of Southern rights to go to his assistance, but on the contrary we maintain that it would be the height of suicidal madness for them to do so. The administration and its friends would justly subject themselves to the charge of a betrayal of the South and to a forfeiture of her confidence and friendship, should they be found to affiliate with and sustain a man who, upon the great practical question now pending between the sections, stands uncompromisingly arrayed against her.—*Mobile Register.*

"Poor Old Hosses."

Here is a brief extract from one of Dow, Jr.'s inimitable patent sermons. How do you like it?

My brethren you are all, every one of you—the fat, the lean, the lame, the halt, the blind—upon the full tilt after that which is like rum to the drunkard: or which, when he has enough, he thirsts for more. I mean money. Yes, verily you run after riches just as naturally as young ducks to the water, or boys run after the girls—but if the boys would only sit still, the girls in time would come around to them. But money must be trotted after: so, in the eager pursuit you allow your souls to rest neither day nor night. You gobble down your meals, as if you knew exactly where to pick up a quarter, provided some one didn't get there ahead of you; consequently the timber in your constitutions becomes powder posted and brittle, and your hearts honey combed with the grubs of care and anxiety; and when finally you come in the possession of wealth, you have lost both the capacity and inclination to enjoy it. But suppose your wind and health hold out, you obtain an abundance? Why, then you can't stop to take an occasional suck at its sweets, but you must hurry on with a quicker step—quicker and more rapid still—irresistably attracted by something that looks like gold, forever glittering in the sunshine of the future. Oh, you greedy children of cupidity. You are never satisfied. Should it rain half eagles at your door you would think it niggardly of heaven that it didn't come with a torrent of twenty dollar pieces.

In your chase, my friends, should you faint and sink down by the way side, beneath an overpowering load of lucre, I verily believe you would lie there until your pockets swarmed with pismires, rather than be relieved of a single ounce. For gold you run from one end of the earth to the other. For it you lie from Cape Cod to California; and I mistrust ... rich diggings in the infernal regions you would be for cutting there to-morrow.

My brethren, Time, too, is ever upon the fleet foot. Monstrous strides doth he take across the great desert, and the tracks he leaves behind him are "a chain of years." When his race shall have ended in eternity, there will be no more contending for "purses" among the fast nags of mortality. Poor old hosses! you will soon be blanketed with the very turf that now forms a carpet for your feet. If you have run yourselves weary, you have this consolation: you may, perchance go to a land where the tired are permitted to rest—where the spur of ambition is never felt—where your immortal harness never chafes—and where you will never get a leg over the traces for the lashings of care and an angry conscience. So mote it be!

A Remarkable Telegraphic Invention.

The New York *Tribune* describes a new printing telegraphic instrument just patented by Mr. E. F. Barnes, of that city. The instrument is the result of twelve years assiduous application to its invention and perfection. He has named his invention "The Embossing and Self-Adjusting Printing Telegraph," for not only are the letters handsomely printed on the paper, in large type, but also raised, or embossed so that they can be read equally well without the use of ink. The distinguishing feature of this invention is, however, its self adjusting type wheel, which, by the simple contrivance, insures its instantaneous return revolution to its normal condition, ready to revolve at the touch of the next letter required.

Nothing, we are informed, could be imagined more like a "thing of life" than these instruments in the hands of experienced operators, spelling off the words as they do at the rate of twenty-five per minute, which is somewhat faster than one can do it glibly with the pen.

The mechanical part of the instruments, excepting in a few particulars, is as simple and as readily understood as that of a common clock, and in its nature made as it is in every particular, of steel and brass, cannot get out of order. In this view Barnes' instruments claim superiority over every other contrivance, for each part, governed and regulated by reciprocal power and motion, must always secure exactness, and, as we have said, they are constructed of the most durable material.

The simplicity of this apparatus can be best stated in the fact, that at the very first sight, any person of ordinary capacity can send or receive a dispatch with his own hand! It is the intention of the leading banking houses of New York to connect by means of this instrument with the mercantile agencies of the city. Every editor's sanctum can be supplied with an instrument, which, in connection with the principal telegraph offices, will furnish the news without delay as as it comes over the distant lines.

The *Tribune* understands that an incorporated company in the Western States have already in construction a vast chain of telegraph wires upon which the Barnes patent will be in use, and it is expected that they will soon be adopted on various lines where Morse's character apparatus is now operated. The expense of this new invention is small, being about $200, including another invention by the same person for working in all conditions of weather.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Burning of the Quarantine Buildings.

New York, Sept. 4.

There was little or no excitement about the Quarantine last night. The U. S. frigate Sabine was towed down from the city last night and anchored abreast of the government stores, to protect them and the shipping should the threatened attack be made on them. The walls of the Quarantine grounds are strictly guarded.

The whole number of buildings burned thus far is thirty-two.

There was no further disturbance last night, though it had been rumored throughout the day that all the private dwellings in the infected district were to be burned. One hundred policemen, well armed with rifles, and having also a six-pounder, remained on the premises all night.

Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of several of the prominent actors in the outrages, including Ray and Thompkins, the reported ringleaders. Tompkins was arrested at 1 o'clock last night, and brought to the city.

The stevedore Matthews, who was shot in the first attack on Wednesday evening, will not live. Many of the infected patients, who were driven from the hospital, are said to be scattered about this city and Brooklyn. One small pox patient was lying in the City Hall Park all yesterday afternoon, the police refusing to touch him. Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, has appointed a force of one hundred to patrol the wharves, to prevent the landing of any more of the fugitives from the hospitals.

Matthew Carroll, livery stable keeper, William Mitler, lager beer saloon keeper, and Charles F. De Forest, justice of the peace, have been arrested, and there are some one hundred and fifty warrants for various parties.

Affairs at Staten Island—Rioters Arrested.

New York, Sept. 4.

The parties arrested for being concerned in the Staten Island outrage were to-day held to answer in $1,000. Commodore Vanderbilt became their surety. Charges of complicity in the outrage has been made against Mr. P. O'Brien, a clerk in our Street Commissioners' office, and B. C. Ludin, a member of the Harbor Police.

It is said that President Buchanan was yesterday telegraphed to and informed of the state of affairs, when he immediately sent back directions to Gen. Scott to make use of all the means at his disposal to protect the government property and shipping. The patients are still on the Island, under a large tent, where they are made comparatively comfortable.

Eight new cases of yellow fever were added to them yesterday by fresh arrivals. Three additional deaths are reported among the old patients, which were having ...

Matthews, the stevedore, who was shot by the mob on the first night of the attack, died at the hospital to-day.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 4.

Col. Rector has been instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to Florida, and as soon as the season will permit, take measures for the removal of the Seminoles who are now in the Everglades.

The Secretary of War is desirous that this shall be done under the superintendence of Col. Rector alone, without the interference of Florida or the citizens of Florida. White flags will be distributed through the swamp for the purpose of calling them to a council. No military force will be employed.

The Indians will be removed to Arkansas, whither Billy Bowlegs and his band were transferred, should the negotiations be successful.

Kansas—Military, &c.

Leavenworth, Sept. 3.

Sherman's Battery left the Fort this morning for Minnesota.

The Board on the subject of the inspection and price of mules, adjourned this afternoon. The members leave to-morrow.

Lieutenant Chapman, of the 1st dragoons, arrived yesterday, from Arizona, on sick leave.

The Pike's Peak gold excitement is rapidly increasing. Two old Californians came in yesterday to make arrangements for working the mines successfully. One company left for the gold region yesterday, and others are now organizing.

From New York City.

New York, Sept. 4.

Caroline Van Euzer was arrested in this city on a charge of having three years ago at Troy murdered the infant child of Mrs. Jane Howard, who was then living in the same house with her. Cause jealousy.

The steamship Ariel sailed to-day for Southampton and Bremen with 180 passengers and $387,000 in specie.

Yesterday the Common Council of Jersey City entertained Capt. Hudson and the other officers of the Niagara, at a grand banquet in the depot of the New Jersey Railroad.

Later from Hayti.

New York, Sept. 4.

Late advices received here from Hayti by the Isabella Bueman, state that the U. S. ships Saratoga and Plymouth had been at Port au Prince, when their commanders communicated with the Haytien Government in relation to the Island of Navassa. They had left there but to return again to receive the views of the Haytien Government.

Markets at Port au Prince heavy.

A fire had occurred at Jacmel destroying property to the amount of $100,000.

Congressional Nominations.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

The following are the Congressional nominations of the People's Party in this county: 1st District—John H. Ryan; 2d, E. Jay Morris, 3d, John P. Verree; 4th, Wm. Milward; 5th, Thomas Balsh.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.

Deaths by yellow fever yesterday, 77.

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The Summer Grief of Havana—Fearful Ravages of the Vomito.— A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says:

"An hour in Havana, when the vomito reigns, would effectually cure one of all fillibustering to obtain a residence there. Certes no man in right mind would accept it as a bonus, on condition of remaining the year throughout. Winter may diminish but cannot divest the city of its 'summer grief.' As I left the harbor this morning, an officer of the British steamer said, 'And that ship you see by itself, its sails all hanging lose, was this morning towed from the wharf and moored there by the authorities—all having died!' The poison was never more plainly discernable than now; no one can forget its smell, nor the stinking fog which, as the sun rises, shoots up and disappears from the hot harbor, like steam from a locomotive *without* a whistle; for though all are upon his track, Death gives no warning. More than half the sailors have died, and if no fresh ones come, it must cease. Like stricken victims, a few vessels may be seen leaving the harbor by the breeze; these few have enough left to sail away, but not enough to manage the empty ship. The truth can only be learned by visiting (at hotels) the sea captains, making acquaintance, and becoming interested in what they tell you. *The details would not be credited.*

The Black Tongue.—The disease, known as the black tongue which originated among the deer in the forests of Florida, and spread afterwards to the cattle of that and neighboring States, is evidently progressing.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says this "dangerous contagion is becoming very common among the cattle in the vicinity of the city, and has already attacked some of the milch cows in the city.

The Board of Health there met and passed a resolution advising that milk, butter and beef be used with great caution, and only when purchased of persons known to be truthful and responsible.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that "a most unaccountable disease has attacked a good many valuable cows in the county of Chesterfield. One gentleman is reported to have already lost several valuable animals.

In Warren county, N. H., the cattle disease has also made its appearance, and a number of cows have been seriously affected,

Short Hair.—The style of hair cutting variously known as "fighting," "hospital," and "penitentiary" style, has been somewhat in vogue again this summer. It is a fashion which requires some pluck in the wearer, and subjects him to an infinite number of practical jokes. The only instance we have known when the joke was on the other side, happened a few weeks since. A short haired friend of ours went with a friend to a neighboring village, and meeting some friends in the barroom of the Hotel. A bet was proposed. T. wore his hat well over his head, and a wager was made that a stout gentleman from the rural district, then and there present, could not lift him from the floor *by the hair of the head*. The wager was put up—or rather it went down. T. took his seat on the floore, and the rural gentleman prepared for his task. Imagine his surprise on removing his hat to find that he might as well undertake to lift a cannon ball by the whiskers. After some "cussing and discussing" about such swindles, Rural paid the little bill.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Mr. Webster Singing Zip Coon.—The [illegible] the late Mr. Webster has said that he never thought the statesman and orator so admirable as when, under a summer sunset, a party of them rowed home to Mrasfield from a fishing and chowder excursion, and Mr. Webster, jolliest among the jolly, with his great hearty voice, made the shores resound to the singing of "Zip Coon" With what a Titanic comicallty that negro song came from his lips, and how they roared with laughter, the performer, perhaps, enjoying it most of them all.

Raw Meat in Dysentery.—Dr. Weisse, of St. Petersburgh first in 1845 advised the employment of the lean of raw meat, very finely minced, in the chronic diarrhea of children, giving two teaspoonsful four times a day. Since then the same practice has often been extended to various forms of obstinate diarrhea with good effect. M. Pensa, now practising in Egypt, reports the benefit he has derived in severe dysentery, occuring in adults from the employment of raw, nearly raw, minced meat, given in doses of from two to three ounces three times a day,—*Medical Times.*

The following is the number of trains sent out on government account by Majors Russell and Waddell, contractors for supplying the army of Utah, from Kansas City fourteen trains, 26 wagons each; Leavenworth, 105 trains, 26 wagons each; Nebraska Territory, 35 trains, 26 wagons each. These trains left previous to the 18th; other trains are being loaded.

A Weather Item.—The Court was called. There was a *cloud* upon the brow of the Judge. Silence *rained*. William Mulligan was *hailed*, but William was *mist*. The Judge *thundered*. The Prosecuting Attorney *stormed*. The Jury's labor *lightened*, but William Mulligan, the brave, the good, had fled from the oppressor into the land "of the free and home of the brave"—New Jersey.

John Butts while going home intoxicated on Monday night, in Fifth street Cincinnati, was so overcome that he lay down in the sewer. While there, the rats made him a visit and terribly knawed his right ear. The officers discovered him about 12 o'clock and drew him out of the sewer.

It appears that the Book of Mormon expressly forbids and denounces Polygamy and Concubinage; and that in establishing the system of many wives in his community, Brigham Young has directly contravened an explicit command.

A gentleman lately inquired for a young lady of his acquaintance: "She is dead" very gravely replid the person to whom he addressed his inquiries. "Is it possible! I never heard of it—what was her disease?" "Vanity," replied the other; "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the satisfaction of a gilded tomb..'

Mr. Niederwiesser, of St. Louis, being a prudent man, took home his money drawer and placed it on a sofa near his bed. He left the door open and went to sleep quietly, but woke up in the night to find a pet deer with a $2 bill in his mouth—having already eaten $87.

A distinguished antiquary wishes to know in whose posession is the chair on which "*Verbum sat!*"

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Freeport Powwow—Douglas one thing in Egypt and another North—Douglas Candidates—Look out for Colonies—All Sorts of Fraud to be Perpetrated.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1858.

Editor State Democrat:

The speech of Douglas at Freeport, on Friday last, is the all absorbing topic of conversation in political circles here. His toadies are aghast at his backing down from the Dred Scott decision, which they have been swearing was the true doctrine, and for sustaining which he was to be re-elected to the U. S. Senate. While they swear that "he skinned Lincoln alive," they cannot deny the fact that they are acting in concert upon this question—both of them repudiating the decision of the Supreme Court. In Egypt he was loud-mouthed in his devotion to it. because it was popular, and it was some evidence of returning sanity on his part; but in the North, among the Free Soilers, it is unpopular, and, therefore, he "jumped Jim Crow," and swore that he had always preached the doctrine that the people of a territory could, through the territorial Legislature, prohibit slavery. His deluded followers are beginning to realize the truth of the quotation, that "those whom the god's would destroy they first make mad." While at Freeport he issued an edict to his trusty followers, announcing that F. A. Strockey, of Galena, was his candidate for Senator in that District. Strockey, it is said, is a good natured, fat, rollicking German, devoted to lager beer and the interests of the Illinois Central Railroad, upon which he has a valuable contract. It is said that, just ten days before the election, the road running through the counties of Stephenson and Jo Daviess will be horribly out of repair, and that a large force of naturalized citizens is to be put upon it; and that no man can get work until he has shown his papers. Mr. Douglas wants Strockey elected, to vote for him for Senator; the Illinois Central Railroad Company want him elected, so that he can vote to release it from the payment of the seven per cent. to the State; and Mr. Strockey wants to be elected to get a *grab* at legislative glory and another *fat* contract from the Company. Disinterested are these parties. The firm of Douglas, Strockey & Co. has gone up, for the people of that District want brains, and not lager, to represent them.

The Douglasites, who are continually hunting up the "records" of their political opponents, are exceedingly sensitive whenever any allusion is made to his having abused the Administration, and having fought the party, in connection with the Black Republicans, all winter. They cry, the Kansas "question is settled, it is a past issue."

When a man steals a horse he is tried, and if convicted, sent to the penitentiary, and his declaration that "it is a past issue," and that he won't play thief again, are not regarded. So with Douglas. He tried to destroy the party, abused its chieftain, villified its cause, and now that he has been brought to "his milk," professes to be acting with the party, although he and his toadies denounce its course, and call us "the dogs of the Administration."

The nomination of P. B. Shepherd, Esq., for Representative in the 47th Legislative District, is a most fortunate one for the National Democracy. He was formerly a member of the Kentucky Legislature, having beat *two* of the most popular Whigs in the county in which he resided. Coler, the Douglas candidate, is trembling in his boots, and well he may, for Phil. will skin him alive. Like Strockey, he is making a "small 'speriment," for the benefit of the Central Railroad, Stephen A., and himself. Banker Fonday and Banker Coler propose to control the funds of the State, but won't during the next two years. INDEX.

For the Illinois State Democrat.

Belleville, August 29, 1858.

Dear Friend:

I greet you with respect and friendship on your deliverance from the sin and sorrow that must be experienced in the support of treason. You are disenthralled and cleansed from traitors, and are breathing the pure and holy air of Nationa Democracy. You are sinless, standing in the midst of the great Democratic family of the Union, whose head is Buchanan, and whose glorious work is to preserve the Union from the Abolitionists and traitors.

I am exceedingly well pleased you are Post Master at Quincy, and still better pleased that you have started a paper at sustain the Nation Democracy of the Union. You are now eating bread at the table of the President, and is not in the blood of of a Carlin to be ungrateful to benefactors. Your antecedents authorise me to say, that you never will be a deserter from Democratic principles, that were instilled into you by both your father and mother. Your honored and respected sire would feel uneasy in his grave, were he to know, one of his sons deserted from that Jackson-Buchanan Democracy of the Union.

Persevere sir; sustain the present Administration and repel by your paper all assaults made on it by either traitors, or the common enemy. Your friend,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

To Hon. W. H. Carlin, Quincy, Ill.

Local politics run high in the Western country. The candidate for county clerk in Texas offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent, undismayed, promised to do the same, and throw in a cradle!

Illinois State Democrat.

"NOT BOUND TO SWEAR ACCORDING TO THE DICTATE OF ANY MASTER."—*Jackson.*

WEDNESDAY: : SEPTEMBER 8th, 1858

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer,

JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,

JOHN REYNOLDS, of St. Clair.

For U. S. Senator,

SIDNEY BREESE, of Clinton.

For Congress,

JNO. L. McCONNEL, of Morgan.

For State Legislature,

N. WRIGHT, of Chatham.

ISAAC WATTS, of Berlin.

For Sheriff,

MORRIS LINDSAY, of Springfield.

For Coroner,

REDICK M. RIDGELY, of Springfield.

☞ All communications must be signed by the real name of the author, which will never be revealed without his consent.

Particular Notice.—*We wish it distinctly understood that there is no one interested in the "State Democrat" but ourself. We alone are responsible for every word that appears in it. And we wish it farther understood that we speak our own sentiments, and that we speak them fearlessly, and boldly whether the Douglasites are pleased thereby or not.* J. J. CLARKSON.

HARK FROM THE TOMBS—A DOLEFUL SOUND.

The Douglas bolters are beginning to whine and complain surely because those of their number who hold office by the appointment of President Buchanan are being removed and their places filled with other men. These complaints come with bad grace, inasmuch as they have deserted from the party of which the President is the head, and having done so, are of course no longer entitled to the President's confidence.

There is one reason that is in itself all-sufficient why the axe should fall upon the official necks of these men, and that is the swaggering boast which Douglas and his organs have been making, that the President had not supporters enough in Illinois to fill the federal offices, and that, therefore, the friends of Douglas must be retained! This boast is so false and foolish, that the President feels himself in duty bound, as the head of the Democratic party, and the vindicator of its principles and its organization, to disprove it by exercising his removing and appointing power in every instance of a Douglas follower being in office, that comes to his knowledge; and we can assure the bolters that if they continue their silly boasting and their foolish opposition to the National Democratic Administration, not one of their number, nor any one who has the least tending Douglas-ward, will be found in office of federal appointment, in Illinois, by the 1st of November next. This work of rebelling against an Administration is no trifling matter. It is a two-edged sword—a game at which two can play.

The National Democracy has an organization to maintain, great principles to vindicate, and important national measures to carry out. To do this successfully, its Administration, while in power, must bestow its rewards, its favors and its emoluments upon those men only who stand true to the National Democracy, and who will exert their personal and official influence for the support of that organization, those principles and those measures. The men who stand ready to cut the President's throat, are not those who deserve his good offices. It is his duty, as we are glad to see it is his disposition, to support those who support the policy of his Administration, and to stand by those who stand by him as the head and exponent of National Democracy.

What right have these Douglas-worshippers to ask for office under an Administration which their champion has maligned and denounced, or to expect to be retained in office while they are conspiring with the Douglas factionists against the President and the policy of his patriotic Administration? They have no right at all. When a business manager has an agent who is false to his trust and opposed to his interests, would he not be a most foolish man if he would retain him instead of giving him his "walking papers," straight on the mark, and appointing a more trusty person in his place? He certainly would be regarded as a shiftless and imprudent manager of his business, if he would not get rid of the fellow as soon as he discovered his treachery. Any good business man will say so, and nobody but the unworthy agent himself would pretend otherwise. Well, then, the President is the head business manager of this nation, and all his post office, custom house, land office and other appointees, are his agents. Is not he justified, then, in removing any of these agents as soon as he finds them false to their trusts and at enmity with his interests? Therefore we say that the President, as a prudent and discreet manager of the affairs of government, is in duty bound to remove all the followers of the traitor Douglas from office and to appoint his own Democratic friends and supporters in their places.

The man who "kicks against the pricks," must expect to suffer the consequences. If the followers of Douglas, whose path lies directly opposite to that of the Administration, prefer to abandon the party of the President and hang to the skirts of a renegade, they must not expect any favors from the President. The Douglas bolters no longer have anything in common with the National Democracy which the President represents, and therefore have no claims upon the patronage of the National Democratic Administration. They oppose the National Democratic policy, and thus become deserters from the party, renegades to the cause, and traitors to its principles—and the tritor's doom is theirs.

The principal complainant as to the course of the President in removing Douglas men from office, is the editor of the Chicago *Times*, a mercenary hireling whom the ambitious Senator has imported expressly to do his dirty work, and who has done more and said more against the measures and policy of Mr. Buchanan, and against him personally, than even the foulest and bitterest Black Republican against him in the State. This despicable fellow prates about "proscription," and whines like a whipped spaniel, because, forsooth, the official axe has happened to fall upon a number of his pets at Chicago. If that mercenary scribbler has other pets in office in any part of the State, and it is found out, we would be the last man to insure his head. This *Times* tool will see more to complain of, we opine, than he has yet seen. The work of decapitation has hardly yet commenced. Wait a few days, and see.

Other "Facts for the People."

We publish below "facts for the people," which Mr. Senator Douglas wants kept before them; as taken from the Illinois State *Register*. We do so because the people want "facts," and it is the province of the independent, unmuzzled press to disseminate them. There are *other* facts; no where to be found in Douglas' organs; and which by them are carefully concealed; but which duty, candor and political truth require to be made public, so that an honest people may judge for themselves.

Keep it Before the people.—That the negro slavery question in the territories is now finally settled on the democratic principle of popular sovereignty, the only ground upon which the union of the states can be preserved from danger.—*Illinois State Register, Sept. 4.*

Another fact to be kept before the people, defines *what* is the "democratic principle of popular sovereignty," on which "slavery in the Territories is settled" according to the above.

The people of a territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution.—*Douglas' Freeport Speech.*

Another fact shows how the Supreme Court of the U. S. has settled the same question:—

And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, *that it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them.*—*Dred Scott decision, page 451.*

Another; that Judge Douglas indorsed that opinion before his late opposition to the admission of Kansas. Thus:—

The Court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by disposing of the case upon technical points, without touching the merits, nor did they go out of their way to decide questions not properly before them and directly presented by the record.—Like honest and conscientious judges, as they are, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfully performed their whole duty, and nothing but their duty, to the country, by determining all the questions in the case, and *nothing but what was essential to the decision of the case upon its merits.*—*Springfield Speech, June, 1857.*

And so:

That a territorial legislature possesses whatever power its organic act gives it, and *no more.*—*Douglas' Speech, Dec. 9, 1856.*

"Popular sovereignty" still further defined:

The *Sovereignty* of [the people of] a territory remains in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State. In the meantime, they are entitled to enjoy and exercise all the privileges and rights of self-government in subordination to the constitution of the United States, and in obedience to their organic law, passed by Congress in pursuance of that instrument. Their rights and privileges are all derived from the Constitution through the act of Congress, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjecation to all the limitations and restrictions which that constitution imposes.—*Douglas' Senate Report, March 12, 1856.*

Another fact. "Popular Sovereignty is not to be found in the Cincinnati platform. (See platform all through.)

But this fact is—

"The principles [Non-interference by CONGRESS with Slavery in State and Territory of the District of Columbia] the American Democracy recognise and adopt, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'slavery question.'"

And

2. "That this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852 and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854." (See Cincinnati platform.)

If "my Nebraska bill" (being an act of Congress) authorises the territorial legislature to exclude Slavery, is such an act *interference* or *Non-intervention* with Slavery in the Territories?

[See opinion in Dred Scott, p. 451.]

Neither the "right of the people through their territorial legislature to exclude Slavery by unfriendly police regulations," nor "Popular Sovereignty" is to be found in the Illinois Democratic Platform of May 2d, 1856; but "*State Sovereignty and National Union* is."

[See Ill. State Register, May 3d, 1856.]

Keep it before the People—That Kansas is now certain to become a free State on the principle of popular sovereignty.

And keep it before the people also,

That Stephen A. Douglas is *pledged* to support the Topeka Constitution, and allow Jim Lane, Ossawattamie Brown, Robinson, Montgomery, the Massachusetts emigrant aid Society, the 'Danites' or "Destroying Angels"—a secret Military organizations of Kansas—and company and all others in rebellion against the legally established territorial government (see his report as chairman of the committee on Territories, March 12th, 1856): if they be found in the majority assemble again at the "Big Springs" *en masse* and adopt it, as their "act and deed"; to assume the state authority of Kansas, and to continue under that authority, all the murders, depredations, robberies and offenses against law and order, begun by them in the territory, and for which crimes Judge Douglas' report has made them notorious throughout the country. All of which Senator Douglas' "*conscience and consistency*" required.—See Freeport speech.

Keep it before the people—That,

"It is idle to tell me or you that we have territory enough." And "we have enough (territory) *now* for the present." *

[Freeport Speech.]

So that if "we" can secure the acquisition of Cuba or Territory from Central America or Mexico, during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, whether for self-protection or otherwise; Senator Douglas stands pledged against its present acquirement.

Keep it Before the People.—That to further true national principles, upon which there was no difference in times past between democrats and whigs, that true national men should support the candidates for the legislature that will pledge themselves to support Stephen A. Douglas for the senate, and oppose the candidate of the abolitionists, Abraham Lincoln.—*Illinois State Register, Sept. 4.*

And keep it *also* before the people—That Know Nothing are not intended, *of course*, to be included under the head of "true National men" as meant by the above "Mr. Spider" invitation; if Senator Douglas means what he says as follows:

"I said that in Illinois, Abolitionism and Know Nothingism were one and the same thing, I said that in Illinois every abolition society supported the Know Nothing candidates, and every Know Nothing lodge adopted the abolition creed, and those were the *miserable* factions by which my colleague was brought into power. * A Know Nothing or an abolitionist means a Black Republican."

[Douglas' Speech in the Senate, Congressional Globe, '55 and '56, vol 1, pages 655 and 6.

And keep it *still* before the people. That the man who used the above language towards the American party of Illinois, cannot possibly be re-elected to the Senate without their votes and; further *very still* that vituperation and denunciation of the party and its principles are smothered in the bosom of the Senator for the present campaign and then the people will know a few facts that Douglas organs will never breathe to them.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.

The Belleville (Ill.) *Democrat* is authorized to say that Judge Breese is not, and will not, be a candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to Douglas.

We are authorized to pronounce the above false. Judge Breese *will* allow his name to come before the State Legislature as a candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to both Douglas and Lincoln, and we have the highest authority for saying so.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A County Convention of the National Democrats was held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 7th inst., and made the following nominations:

For Legislature.

DR. N. WRIGHT, of Chatham.

ISAAC WATTS, of Berlin.

For Sheriff,

MORRIS LINDSAY, of Springfield.

For Coroner,

REDICK M. RIDGELY, of Springfield.

The following precincts were represented: Berlin, Pleasant Plains, Wolf Creek, Chatham, Springfield, Prairie Creek, Williamsville and Richland.

M. LINDSAY, Ch'n.

Jas. J. Clarkson, Sec'y.

SIXTH DISTRICT MASS CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN BOTH DEAD.

The "Old Ranger" Declines Declining.

At 2 o'clock p. m., the District Convention was called to order by the appointment of B. T. Burke, of Macoupin, as President; A. G. Herndon, Sangamon, Morris Lindsay, Sangamon, Augustus Hays, Sangamon, Vice Presidents. Jas. J. Clarkson, Sangamon, Thos. Crafton, Sangamon, Thos. H. Carter, of Cass, Secretaries.

On motion of E. B. Herndon, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention. Said committee consisted of E. B. Herndon, Dr. Dorsey, N. Wright, S. G. Nesbitt, Wm. Smucker.

Pending the absence of the committee John L. McConnell, of Morgan, was nominated as representatives from the Sixth District.

Hon. John Reynolds, "the old Ranger," was called upon and spoke for about an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted by the most unbounded applause.

The following communication from A. McWilliams, Esq., was read by the Secretary:

To the National Democratic Convention of the Sixth District:

Gentlemen: My name has been used in connection with the nomination for Congress in the sixth congressional district of the State of Illinois. It would afford me pleasure to serve the National Democracy, in any capacity in which I could render myself useful, in the advocacy of the political creed we are bound, not only to protect and cherish, but also to promulgate throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Circumstances, however, over which I have no control forbid me at this time, to allow my name to be used before the convention in connection with the responsibilities of the present congressional contest.

It will, nevertheless, afford me pleasure to aid, and it shall be my highest ambition to promote the election of any man whom the convention, in its wisdom, shall select as the standard bearer of the National Democracy in this district. The new dogmas now being inculcated invokes our earnest and uncompromising denunciations.

There is a thistle at the root of our tree of liberty; cut it down, and may the winds of heaven scatter its poisonous fangs into the bosom of the mighty deep, where they can no longer incumber the fertile prairies of this prosperous State.

I had supposed that after the Kansas matter was disposed of, that controversy would cease to distract the councils of the Democracy; that we could meet upon a common platform, and combat in an invincible phalanx the friends and advocates of faction, and all those who are attempting to arrest the expansion, or subvert the constitution, of our common country.

But this hope has vanished; principle yields to men, and unless the National Democratic party stands true to their position its existence will soon be known only to history.

It is a matter of regret to me that profe;sional engagements at Taylorville prevent me from attending at this, the mass meeting of the National Democracy, but rest assured that, though personally absent, I am in feelings and sentiments with you. A. McWilliams.

Springfield, Sept. 6, 1856.

E. B. Herndon, from Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously and enthusinstically adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the National Democratic party adopted in the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we hereby renew our expressions of confidence in the purity, integrity and Democracy of the National Administration of James Buchanan, and we hereby declare our approval of his policy, particularly with reference to Kansas affairs.

Resolved, That we refuse, as National Democrats, to acquiesce in, or approve of, the action of Stephen A. Douglas in his unjustifiable course towards the National Democracy, in Congress, last winter, deeming it unworthy of his exalted position and his consistency as a Democrat.

Resolved, That we wholly repudiate the heresies attempted to be forced by our Senator, S. A. Douglas on the Democracy of Illinois, and particularly those promulgated in his recent Freeport speech, believing the same to be Anti-Democratic, and eminently calculated, if not designed, to sever the Illinois Democracy from the Democracy of the Union, and to demoralize and finally overthrow it.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unqualified condemnation of the arrogant and impudent assumption of Stephen A. Douglas in forcing himself upon the attention of the public as the Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate, when, in fact, he is not a nominated, but an uninvited, self-constituted candidate.

E. B. HERNDON,
DR. DORSY,
N. WRIGHT,
W. H. SMUCKER,
S. G. NESBIT,
} *Committe.*

The President announced the receipt of the following dispatch:—

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1858.

To E. B. Herndon:

I cannot come, but I send a thousand greetings for National Democracy.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The President announced that no answer had been received from the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, and said that, from his known urbanity and politeness, he knew that fraud had been played somewhere, as he was satisfied that Mr. Breckinridge had never received the letters from the Committee on Invitations.

H. S. Fitch, Esq., of Chicago, being next called for, he came forward and made a neat, telling speech.

Hon. John S. McConnel, of Morgan, being introduced, was greeted with great applause and made the following remarks:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: When I came to Springfield today, I had no idea of being nominated for Congress. I had rather be a worker in the household of the faithful, than a leader amongst the opposition. I came here to vote for my old friend McWilliams, for whom I had hoped to work and help elect. But I accept your nomination, and offer you my heartfelt thanks, and assure you I shall work as hard as ever for the defeat of error. I had the honor of speaking in reply to Senator Douglas last night, and had a conversation with him this morning, and the effect of that conversation was to confirm me in my belief, and I would not now vote for a man who would vote for a man to vote for him. I stand upon the Cincinnati platform, and I am not more for Lincoln than for Douglas. I think with the last speaker, that the time has past when any man who wanted office could come forward and say, *I am* the only man you have for office, elect me. There are nearly two millions of people in Illinois, and if there is but one man in the State to be our next U. S. Senator, and that man S. A. Douglas, we had better annex ourselves to Indiana.

Gentlemen: accept my thanks for the honour, and believe me that I will use my best exertions for the good of the Democratic party, and for the advancement of our principles.

Dr. Leib was then called upon, and made the best speech of the day. He made the fur fly. He did not spare adjectives in expressing his opinion of the "Little Joker," but denounced him as a deserter and a renegade, and proved it.

The Convention then took a recess until 7½ o'clock, in the evening, when they met again, at the State House, to hear speeches from various other speakers, and while we go to press they are still speaking.

In our Saturday's issue we shall give the speeches in full, which the lateness of the hour of adjournment prevents us from giving this morning. Our friends have taken new life; they feel that they have the power and they will use it.

'Twas a glorious time, and one which makes the Douglasites, in this region, feel sore and uneasy; and well they may, for their little god's doom is sea'ed, and November will see him buried and forgotten.

Douglas County Convention Proscribe a Petty Postmaster.

Muson Carter, who for years has worked faithfully for Douglas, and a very worthy and influential citizen, was rather unceremoniously treated by the Douglas Convention of Saturday, because he happened to be Postmaster at Rochester, a little office not paying its expenses. Mr. Carter has boldly and openly proclaimed his preference for Douglas over any National Democrat, over and over again, and has taken especial pains to let the people know it; yet the Douglas Convention pitched him overboard, not choosing to rely on his Douglasism. Carter got a complimentary vote of eight, to keep him quiet. He is a ten-horse power in a fight—his successful rival can't get up steam.

To Kill Burdocks.—The American Agriculturist recently recommends to let the plants grow until midsummer when the stalks and leaves are full of sap; cut off the roots with a strong sharp spade, two or three inches below the ground, pluck up the plant with a smart pull, and stamp the ground firmly over the remaining stump. It will seldom sprout again, but if it does, will be in such a state that another application of the spade will end the matter.

Albany, Sept. 2.

As the train of the Northern road was coming in, crowded with passengers, last night, a freight train on the Central road was backing down to the crossing, and ran into the last car of the passenger train, upsetting it.

The following passengers were injured: Edgar Lobdell, probably fatally, Mrs. A. S. Ayres, shoulder dislocated; Moses Craver, arm broken and injured internally; Capt. Washburn, badly cut over the face and head; Mrs. C. Powell, badly cut over the face and head. All the foregoing are from West Troy.

Richmond, Aug 30.

On Friday, a Mr. H. W. Boyer walked into the Farmers' Bank, at Fincastle, and deliberately shot the President, Mr. James McDowell, senior, who had seduced the daughter of Boyer.

Another Fire at Ashtabula.

Ashtabula, Sept. 1.

The steam lath factory and planing mill of J. C. Cully was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with the machinery, tools, &c. Loss about $2,000—no insurance.

Murderer Hanged.

Wheeling, Va., Sept. 3.

John Burns, who murdered Mary Motoney in May last, was executed at 12 o'cl'k to-day.

Congressional Nominations.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

The following are the Congressional nominations of the People's Party in this county: 1st District—John H. Ryan; 2d, E. Jay Morris, 3d, John P. Vernce; 4th, Wm. Milward; 5th, Thomas Balsh.

Illinois State Democrat

LOCAL MATTERS.

Post Office Regulations.

Mail going East Closes at 12 M.
" " North " 12 M.
" " South " 5½ P. M.
" " West " 5½ P. M.
Office opens at 7 A. M.
" closes at 8 P. M.
" opens on Sunday at 8 A. M.
" closes " " 9 A. M.

SERMON TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.—The Rev. Mr. Clover will deliver a lecture before the Masonic fraternity, resident and sojourners, on Sunday next, the 12th inst., at ten o'clock A. M. Everybody is invited.

WHITE'S BANK NOTE REPORTER.—We are in receipt of White's Reporter, Louisville, Ky. It is one of the most complete, best arranged, and best printed Detectors we have received. Published by White & Young, $1.50 per annum in advance.

☞ Dr. McChesney, of the State Geological Survey, has just returned from an examination of the counties of Mercer, Peoria, LaSalle, Grundy, Marshall and Putnam, a region of great interest to the student of geology.

TONICA AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD.—Hon. Richard Yates, President of the above railway company, together with several of its Directors, are now in New York making negotiations for the purchase of iron for the road.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, Carlyle Spear, a young man residing near Salt Creek, in Menard county, had his foot and ankle badly crushed by a threshing machine, while engaged in threshing out wheat. Amputation was performed the same day, and it is hoped the patient will recover.

☞ The Masonic fraternity turned out on Sunday last to attend the remains of their late Brother Wm. T. Walton to their last resting place. The ceremonies were of the most impressive character, and the attendance very large.

DEPARTED.—The mourners left here on Monday to attend a hybrid meeting at Jacksonville, where they mingled their tears with those of the late Senator Douglas. We call it a *hybrid* meeting, for the bills announcing it do not mention the words Democratic or Democrat any where on them.

WILLIAMSVILLE.—A. McWilliams, Esq., spoke to the Democracy of Williamsville, on Friday evening last. A large and enthusiastic audience listened to his remarks. Mac is untiring, and, if he had got the nomination for Congress, he would have run well. For Mac can *run;* ask Dave Crouch.

A PENNY SAVED, said Franklin, is a penny earned, Now, therefore, all you people who want printing, in any of its branches, come to the *State Democrat* office and get it, and so save your money. Being able to do *better* work, in less time than any other office in this region, we can give it to you at less rates. Come and see.

CHALLENGE.—We see that the Democratic State Committee which has just finished its session in Chicago, has issued a challenge to the Republican State Committee to a joint discussion of principles and policy before the people. This challenge has been, we understand, accepted, and we may look for a lively time in politics for the next two months. Go in boys. Let the people know what you believe, and why you believe it, and the Black Republicans, and their mulatto brethren, the Douglasites, will stand no chance in November. "Truth is mighty and *will* prevail.

☞ At a meeting of Central Lodge, No. 71, A. F. M., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove Brother William J. Waldron from the Lodge on earth to the Grand Lodge in Heaven, calling him away from the fraternal circle, from an aged and loved mother, and from a dear sister and brother, in the bloom of life, and while just entering upon a sphere of usefulness, whose absence from us, and from his near and dear friends, will create a void which none other can fill; therefore,

Resolved, That it is a duty we owe to ourselves, our deceased brother, and his relatives, that we testify our respect for his memory, and tender our united sympathy for, and condolence with, the family of our deceased brother in their great affliction and deep distress.

Resolved, That we bow with humble submission to the Supreme mandate, and say, with the prophet of old, "The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy thereof sent to the friends of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the city papers.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CHATHAM.—The Democracy of Chatham had a good time on Saturday last. The attendance was large and attentive, and the words there spoken were like seed sown in good ground, and will produce an hundred fold.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. N. Wright, as Chairman. The Doctor made a brief speech, in which he reiterated his devotion to the Democracy of the country. He then introduced J. J. Clarkson, of the *State Democrat*, who spoke about an hour, explaining the difference between Mr. Douglas and the Democratic party.

A. McWilliams, Esq., then took the stand, and in a speech, which was from grave to gay, from merry to severe, he set the Democratic party in its right light, and showed up the trickery of the "Little Milkmaid" in a masterly manner.

Chatham is safe for the Democracy in November, the Douglasites and Republicans to the contrary, notwithstanding.

DOUGLAS RECEPTION.—After the late Mr. Douglas' circus performance in Lincoln, last Saturday, where he performed in the popular afterpiece of "Lincoln—or Bringing him to his Milk," in which he sustained the character of the "Little Milkmaid," he came to this city, where he was received by about 150 boys and circus performers, (of the Douglas & Co.'s troupe,) to whom he made a speech, which was a mixture of Dred Scott, Anti-Dred Scott, "My Nebraska bill, and My principles." After speaking for about a quarter of an hour, and finding that sufficient enthusiasm had not been manifested, "for this occasion only." he simmered down, took a drink from a bottle labeled "my principles," and went to bed. Our spiritual correspondent informs us that he dreamed that he had been elected as Senator from the "Feejee Islands," and that having bolted a popular measure he had been condemned to swallow "My Nebraska bill." It was the worst pill he ever attempted. On the whole he passed a very restless night.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!—John Maxcy, Esq., the two-horse rider in Douglas & Co.'s Circus, *has not bolted*—yet. John says that they packed the Convention on him, he knows, but that he was trying to do the same thing, and he was beat at his own game. John, we sympathise with you—we condole and commiserate you, but we cannot help you. You wasn't "good looking," John, and you couldn't get in. But 'tis hard, after paying for *two* bands of music, any quantity of fireworks, and a large amount of enthusiasm, (they call it *whisky* in Bourbon County, Ky.,) to be turown aside like an old shoe. "Republic's *is* ungrateful," John. But never mind, John, there's a good time coming, when men can run for office, and get the nomination too, John, without first being compelled to swear fealty to the Springfield clique. "Wait a little longer," John.

Liberty of the Press.—It is by the liberty of the press we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but if it is meant the liberty of affronting, calumniating and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it whenever our Legislature shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others for the privilege of being abused myself.—*Franklin.*

A BULL.—"Fellow citizens," said a candidate, lately addressing his constituents, "there are three great topics which agitate the public mind in this great State, viz: Slavery, retrenchment, and the Ohio penitentiary. I shall pass over the the two first briefly, as my sentements are already well known, and come at once to the Ohio penitentiary, where *I shall dwell for some time.*" The gentleman's auditory reminded him that as that institution was already crowded he had better leave any vacant apartment there might be in that institution for his opponent.

Harness Backing.—I send the following recipe for making harness blacking which I have used constantly: Take two ounces of beeswax, and cut as thin as possible; cover it with turpentine, and let it remain until dissolved; and add one ounce of ivory black and a teaspoonful of sweet oil. Mix well together. If it gets too stiff, add a little more turpentine.—*London Field,*

A love sick follow who wrote poetry, hung himself with one of his "lines."

"Be collected," as the printer said to a huge pile of bills scattered over the desk.

Commercial and Financial.

STATE DEMOCRAT OFFICE, }
Tuesday, Sept. 7. }

The markets since our last report have been quite animated, with a fair supply of produce offering. Our merchants are receiving their fall goods and we may look for quite a lively trade. Our quotations are as follows:

WHEAT—Best white $1; red 90c; common to ordinary 60 to 80c.

FLOUR—Sells readily at for best city mills $6; for fancy brands $5 50.

OATS—Supply very limited and prices constantly tending upward; sells at 40c per bus.

CORN—Sales at 35c per bush by the load.

Financial Matters.

In monetary matters things are dull. The excitement attendant upon the ill-advised efforts of Chicago wild cat bankers to discredit Wisconsin money has passed away, and, as we prophesied, that money is now taken as freely as our own.

We are in receipt of White's Bank Note Reporter for September. Speaking of the Tennessee banks it says:

Southern Bank of Tennessee suspended, and the Bank of America consequently thrown out.

The above was from Memphis, and at a later hour, we received this dispatch from Nashville:

Don't touch Bank of America or Southern Bank of Tennessee.

Of course, we are not, as yet, prepared to advise our readers in regard to these banks. It is well known that we have always had a great deal of faith in the Bank of America; and the other, being a free bank, should be well secured.

WHITE & YOUNG.

Rules for the Detection of Counterfeit Notes.

By carefully reading the following rules, and by a strict attention to the minute descriptions in this work, no one need be imposed upon with counterfeit notes:

1. Examine the general countenance on the note. The genuine has a bold and neat appearance; the facts, if any, have a life life expression. Counterfeits have, almost invariably, a rough, unfinished appearance. The paper, generally, is thin and pale and of a very inferior quality. The faces have a wild, guilty, or inanimate appearance.

2. Examine the vignette or picture at the top of the note. See if the sky or back ground looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.

3. Examine well the formation of the human and animal figures; see if they are natural and well proportioned, and if they have a life expression.

4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, and folds distinctly.

5. Examine the medallion ruling, heads, and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, and not scratchy.

6. Examine the principal lines of letters in the name of the bank, and the engravers' names. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even, or, if sloping, if there is uniformity and regularity.

7. Examine carefully the shade or parallel ruling on the outside of the letters, &c.; see if it clear and distinct. The fine parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, smooth and even. Counterfeits look as if done by hand with a file.

8. Observe the round hand writing engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope, and smooth. This, in the genuine note, is invariably well done. Counterfeiters rarely, if ever, do this well.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Circuit Court—Execution No. 273.

BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed from the United States' Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, in favor of Samuel B. Wiggins, William T. Anderson and Moses Lamoureux, and against Greenleaf C. Robinson, I have levied on the following property, to wit: The south east quarter of section twenty-six (26) in township seventeen (17), north of range three (3), east in the County of Henry and State of Illinois. Also, lots No. 40 and 41, old plat of the town of Mt. Sterling, in the County of Brown; and lot No. 11, in block No. 6, in Curry and R. H. Hurlburt's addition to the town of Mt. Sterling, in Brown County, and State of Illinois, as the property of the said Greenleaf C. Robinson, which I shall expose to public sale, on the sixteenth day of October next at the Court House in the city of Springfield, to the highest and best bidder, for ready money.

Sale to commence between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and sunset of said day.

Dated this third day of September, A. D. 1858.
WM. L. D. EWING? [illegible]
U. S. Marshal, Dist. of Illinois.
sept4-td16 By ISAAC KEYS, Deputy.

SELLING OUT AT COST!
Rare Chance for Bargains!

AS we design making a change in our business, we have determined to close out our entire stock of goods at cost. All persons in need of anything in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Our stock is fresh and new, and was purchased at cheap rates. Grocers and others would do well to call early and examine our goods if they want good bargains.

We have on hand a large assortment of Green and Black Teas of the very best quality. Some put up in caddies suitable for families, and also a large stock of Tobacco of the best brands, and salt in good new barrels, with numerous other articles usually kept in our line, all of which will be sold at cost for cash. Call and see us, for we are determined to sell.

A. J. & J. M. VAN DEREN,
North side of Public Square.
1 sept Springfield, Ill.

DR. W. B. PRICE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield. au25

CAUTION!

ALL persons are notified not to purchase a note of hand executed by R. S. Lord, E. S. Fowler, and Thomas Fowler, dated about the 29th August, 1858, for $800, and payable first of March next to S. Danby or order, as the same was fraudently got, and never passed out of the hands of the makers.
au26 American copy. R. S. LORD.

JNO. A. M'CLERNAND. E. B. HERNDON.
M'CLERNAND & HERNDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES IN THE practice of law, and will attend to all legal business entrusted to them in the United States Circuit and District Courts for Illinois, and in the Circuit Courts of the Eight Judicial Circuit. jy21

G. U. LE BLANC. L. M. FITZHUGH.
LE BLANC & FITZHUGH,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
North-East corner of Public Square, in Carpenter's new building.
☞ The trade supplied at low prices for cash.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL. au4

J. J. GALLAGHER. L. B. KELLEY. A. V. BLAIR.
J. J. GALLAGHER & CO'S
REAL ESTATE, LAND EXCHANGE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
PURCHASING,
LAW & COLLECTING AGENCY.
No. 108, RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO, - - - - ILLINOIS.

THIS AGENCY IS DIVIDED INTO THREE DEPARTMENTS, each department under the management of competent and reliable business men.

1st.—The real estate department, for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase and sale of real estate, negotiating loans on real estate security, and exchanging Western lands for merchandise. (This agency having reliable connections with agencies in New York and Philadelphia and other Eastern cities have unrivaled opportunities for exchanging Western lands for merchandise.

2d.—The commission and purchasing department, for the sale of Patent Rights, negotiating Notes and Bonds, and purchasing any wares or merchandise desired by non-residents. Commission in every case reasonable, and all orders promptly attended to.

3d.—The law and collection department, under the management of A. V. Blair, Esq., who will attend to the practice of law and the collection of debts. Charges moderate and money promptly remitted.

☞ Persons wishing to exchange Western lands for merchandise must in all cases remit us an advance of $3, to defray the expense of advertising the "Want" in this and Eastern cities. And all other letters of inquiry must contain a postage stamp to prepay answer.

REFERENCES:

H. D. Emery & Co., Barclay Brothers, John R. Mills & Co., Wm. Jones, Jr. & Co., Wm. Butters & Co., Chicago; O. R. Potter & Co., New York; Penton & Robinson, R. Douglas & Co., Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, Horatio N. Heald, Esq., E. M. Wells, Chicago.

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Peoria.
CAPITAL..................$500,000.
Paid up in Cash..............$300,000.
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses Promptly Adjusted, AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent,
July28 156 South Water street, Chicago.

MRS. ZIEGLER,
(OF NEW YORK CITY.)
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF LADIES' Wearing Apparel. Keeps on hand Ladies Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Capes, &c. Also elegant styles of patterns from Madame Demorest's, 37, Broad w'y, N. Y. Call and see her. Rooms North Sixth Street, one door south Journal Office. aug4

The Old Established
NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF OSWEGO,

ARE issuing policies on hulls, cargoes and freight lists, at LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken in limited amounts.

This Company enters upon the season of 1858 with a larger surplus in its treasury than at any time since its organization in 1834. We offer to merchants and bankers as undoubted security and on as good terms as any other responsible office.

JAS. PLATT, Pres't. S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y.
MASON & CO., Agents,
jy28 150 South Water st., Dole's Building.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. HARPER continues to practice Medicine and Surgery in all its various branches. Devotes especial attention to Surgery and diseases of the Eye.
Office over Canedy & Johnson's drug store.
jy31

DR. H. W. GRAY,

HOMEOPATHIST, would respectfully tender his services to the citizens of Springfield, and thank them for the patronage already received. He expects to maintain the confidence of the public by strict attention to business and the skill of his Profession.

Office on Adams street, a few doors west of Bunn's New Bank, and opposite the City Exchange. Residence four blocks south of Governor Matteson's mansion, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

Office hours from ten to twelve A. M. and two to four P. M. aug15-ly

PATRICK LUNDERGAN'S

TAYLORING, Scouring and repairing establishment. Coats, pants, vests, shirts and collars repaired or cleaned. Having been engaged in the business 15 years, he warrants his work to give perfect satisfaction. Shop on west Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. aug4

A. McWILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Springfield, Ill. Office over Freeman's store, northwest corner of the Square. jy17

ANTRIM CAMPBELL AND S. M. CULLOM,
Attorneys at Law,

WILL attend to all professional business entrusted to them. Office over E. B. Hawley & Co's store, south side of the square, Springfield, Ill. [jul31

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

DOCTORS ADAMS and SHEARER, Homœopathic Physicians. Office in Carpenter's New Building. Office hours up to nine o'clock A. M., from one to three P. M., and from seven to nine in the evening. Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1858. [jul31

E. E. W. ADAMS, M. D. J. B. SHEARER, M. D.

C. GRANVILLE FRENCH,
DENTIST,
OFFICE on the west side of the square, over Woods & Henkle. jy24

DR. SAMUEL LONG,
Physician and Surgeon, Springfield, Ill.,
OFFICE and residence on Sixth street, East Side, one block south of the American House. aug11

E. C. MATHENY,

DEALER in Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, Sixth street, a few doors South of Hurst & Matheny's store, Springfield, Ill.
N. B.—Repairing done on short notice. jul31

PRIVATE BOARDING.

MISS DELANY is now prepared to accommodate a few Boarders at the usual rates—Three Dollars per week for Board and Lodging. House on Monroe street, one door west of the G. W. R. R. Depot. aug11-1m

BROOMS! BROOMS! BROOMS!
J. SEYMOUR,
Corner Fourth and Monroe-Sts., Springfield,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Stable Brooms made to order on demand. Give me a call and examine my stock and prices. aug7-4w

A. G. HERNDON,

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.
Springfield, Ill.
Office—over Col. John Williams' Wholesale Grocery Store. aug18-ly

DR. A. J. MORRISON,

HAVING located in Springfield, respectfully notifies the community that he will attend to all professional calls promptly. His office corner room up stairs in Spear's building; residence at the Saint Nicholas Hotel. Persons calling at the hotel please apply to the Clerk. aul 3m

CHAS. B. BROWN,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

OFFICE WEST SIDE OF THE SQUARE SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, late Judge of the Superior Court, Burrage & Henry, Thos. Whittemore, Esq., Hill, Burrage & Co., Boston; Griffin & Boardman, Charleston; Jewett, Gates & Johnson, Chicago; Patridge & Co., St. Louis. aug4

A. J. BABCOCK,

COPPERSMITH, Brass Founder and Plumber. All kinds of Copper work and Brass Castings done on short notice. Public and private buildings fitted up with bath tubs, wash bowls, water closets, etc. Workmen sent to any part of the country. North Fifth street, 3 doors from the public square. [jul31

C. S. ZANE,
Attorney At Law,
OFFICE over Broadwell's & Lindsey's store, Springfield, Illinois. jy24

JOHN C. MANCY, AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchant, and General Land Agent, Nos. 4 and 5, Union Row, Springfield, Ill. jy17

If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills

If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards

If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind

If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks

If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads

If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing

If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses

Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation

And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders

Remember the Place,

STATE DEMOCRAT OFFICE,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

STEWART'S
FINE ART GALLERY.

Ambrotypes, Melainotypes.

AND all other kinds of Pictures taken in the finest style of the Art, at Stewart's Fine Art Gallery, South side of the Public Square, over Ruth & Thayer's store.
All pictures warranted to give satisfaction. July31.

JULY, 1858. JULY, 1858.
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS THAT ALL should enjoy the advantages of the READY PAY and ONE PRICE system, would respectfully call your attention to his mode of merchandising, and some of its beneficent results. And first, he would represent that while many industrious and even enterprising merchants, are completely "tied up" by the credit system, he is now opening for inspection and sale, the most extensive stock of goods he has ever brought to this city, it being the third heavy cash investment made in the Eastern cities since the first of January, 1858.

The advantages of heavy sales and quick returns, are numerous and important, and can only be alluded to in this advertisement, they are, however, more fully set forth in the subjoined circular, to which your attention is respectfully solicited, promising, by the way, that the programme therein set forth, will, as heretofore, be strictly adhered to, and that a bare commission under this system will pay the merchant who is willing to work.

Springfield, July 1st, 1858. GROVER AYRES.

CIRCULAR.
TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

GENTLEMEN—The subscriber would respectfully suggest to those who have not examined his goods and prices, that a new era has been introduced in merchandising in this city and vicinity.

The promised CASH BASIS has been established since January last, and proves a firm foundation for the prosperity of all concerned.

I have just received from the Eastern cities another heavy stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, which I can sell you TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. below the ruling prices under the old system. I am still governed by the following rules:

1st—To sell Dry Goods and Groceries for cash or its equivalent.

2d—To receive produce only at cash prices, and pay for it with goods at cash prices, or cash.

3d—To sell to all at one price.

4th—No article will be recommended in quality above its merit, and if any article should not prove as good as supposed, it may be returned and the money refunded.

Grocery Department.

I am receiving frequent and heavy supplies of Groceries for the wholesale and retail trade. My purchases being large and exclusively for cash, I am enabled to "keep up with the times," and in buying to take every advantage of the markets.

These advantages, and many others which result from the recent change, such as constant activity of capital—exemption from losses by bad debts, expenses of book-keeping, and lastly, from heavy bills falling due about Christmas—I expect will accrue mostly to my patrons.

If the above arrangement should please, don't fail to call at the

"CASH STORE,"
North Side of the Capitol Square.

Where you will find your humble servant and his numerous and attentive clerks, ready to show you goods and prices.

GROVER AYRES.
Springfield, Ill., July 3d, 1858. july28

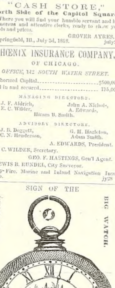
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO.
OFFICE, 142 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Paid in and secured	175,000

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols,
E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards,
Hiram B. Smith.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS.
J. B. Doggett, G. H. Hazleton,
C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith.
A. EDWARDS, President.
E. C. WILDER, Secretary.
GEO. F. HASTINGS, Gen'l Agent.
LEWIS R. RUNDEL, City Surveyor.
☞ Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. jy28

SIGN OF THE

W. D. WAR,  BIG WATCH.

IS STILL BEFORE THE PUBLIC

WITH A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, together with a variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and examine my stock and judge for yourselves. The place is on the north side of the Capitol Square, sign of the Big Watch. W. D. WARD.
N. B.—Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. july28

JAMES RAYBURN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

DESIRES to call the attention of the public to his large stock of piece goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

Which he will be pleased to *build* for his friends into fitting and elegant garments, made in

The Latest Style

And most durable manner. A large stock of

Black All of the best quality and newest style. **Black**

PLAIN & FANCY
Vestings
in great variety.

AND AND

ALSO
COLORED GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description **FANCY**
ALWAYS ON HAND.

CLOTHS All of which he will be pleased to show. **Cassimeres,**
aul

DR. C. F. KUECHLER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand cases of Homœopathic Medicine, with works on Domestic Practice, for the use of families remote from a Physician. Office on west corner Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets. aug4

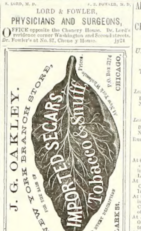
THE CASH SYSTEM

IS THE ONLY ONE to ensure the buyer against fraud and management, bad buying and poor stock. When he buys from a house that does no credit business, he does not guarantee others indebtedness, but is always sure to get good stock, and at prices that will enforce success. There is no business so liable to tricks and traps of trade as the liquor business; and if you would avoid the poisonous drugs sold by persons who do a credit business, and only calculate on receiving fifty cents on the dollar on all they sell, buy from the Cash House of

JOHN T. LITTLE,
Importer's Agent,
And Wholesale Dealer in
Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
No. 100 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.
July 31, '58

JAMES H. MATHENY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office in the Circuit Clerk's office, in the Court house, Springfield, Ill. jy17

R. S. LORD, M. D. F. S. FOWLER, M. D.
LORD & FOWLER,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
OFFICE opposite the Chenery House. Dr. Lord's residence corner Washington and Second streets. Dr. Fowler's at No. 87, Cheney's House. jy24



THE subscriber has taken the store No. 60 Clark street, for the purpose of doing a Jobbing Business. His facilities for procuring stock, being connected with the largest Importing and Manufacturing Establishment in the East; and with his knowledge of the business, being a practical Tobacconist, he is enabled to sell segars, tobacco and snuff of all descriptions at New York wholesale prices. Every article warranted to be as represented, and it shall be his greatest endeavor to keep such a stock as will insure satisfaction to the purchaser.

He would respectfully invite all dealers and others to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. J. G. OAKLEY.
Chicago, July 31, 1858.

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD.
NEW ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO PEORIA,
Knoxville, Galesburg & Burlington,
BY THE
PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.

The Eastern Extension of this Road is now completed to the Junction of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, forming the shortest and most reliable route from Chicago to Peoria and the adjacent counties.

Passenger trains leave Chicago from the depot of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad as follows:

11:40 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.)
11:30 P. M., daily, (Saturdays excepted.)

Through Tickets can be procured at the office of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, where all information in regard to passengers and freight can be obtained.

Baggage checked through.
July28 W. H. CRUGER, Sup't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
AND
NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.
1858..........SUMMER ARRANGEMENT..........1858

TRAINS leave Chicago as follows, viz:

6:30 A. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
5:00 P. M.—Via Goshen Air Line.
9:30 P. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
6:30 A. M. train daily, except Sunday.
5:00 P. M. train daily, except Saturday.
9:30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday.

The above trains make direct connections at Dunkirk and Buffalo with all trains for Albany, New York and Boston, connecting at Toledo, Sandusky, Clyde and Mansfield, with trains for all points in Southern and Western Ohio, connecting at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburg, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.
jy G. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agt.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.
Summer Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday June 30, '58, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells Street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R., MAIN LINE.

For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith & St. Paul.

Passenger and Mail	9:10 a. m.
Passenger (daily)	10:50 p. m.
Belvidere Passenger	5:10 a. m.
do do	9:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA LINE.

Through Passenger	8:50 a. m.
Through Passenger	7:00 p. m.
DeKalb Passenger	4:00 p. m.

BELOIT & MADISON BRANCH,
For Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien & St. Paul.

Passenger	9:10 a. m.
Passenger	10:50 p. m.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.
For Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond & Geneva Lake.

Passenger	2:50 p. m.

Two through trains with Central Depot at the foot of Lake street as follows:

For Galena, Dunleith and St. Paul.

Daily (Sundays excepted)...9:30 a. m. and 10:45 p. m.

Enabling Passengers to make a close connection with Michigan Central trains.

TRAINS EASTWARD.
Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

Leave Dunleith 7:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 4:05 p. m.
Leave Dunleith 6:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago 3:35 a. m.

Chicago, Fulton and Iowa Line.

Leave Fulton 9:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago at 5:50 p. m.
Leave Fulton 7:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago at 4:00 a. m.
Leave DeKalb 5:50 a. m.—arrive in Chicago at 9:00 a. m.

Beloit and Madison Branch.

Leave Prairie du Chien 9:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 9 p. m.
Leave Prairie du Chien 6:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago 5:50 a. m.

Fox River Valley Railroad.

Leave Elgin at 8:15 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 10:35 a. m.

Passengers for all points on the Galena and Chicago Union Rail road and Fulton line, should take the trains from the Wells street depot.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines diverging from Chicago.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. J. Spalding's, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, P. F. W. & C. R. R. Ticket Office corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; Michigan Southern Office under the Revere House, and at the Central and Wells street Depots.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
P. A. HALL, Sup't.
W. A. THRALL, General Ticket Agent. July 28 4

1858. ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH. 1858
PACIFIC RAILROAD,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
DAILY LINE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD PACKETS.
Through to Kansas in 48 Hours.

TWO DAILY TRAINS FROM ST. LOUIS. Mail Train, every day, at 8:00 A. M. Kansas Express, every day, (except Sunday) at 3:00 P. M.

The line consists of thirteen first class passenger packets, running in connection with the road between Jefferson City and St. Joseph, making all intermediate landings, and is the only Mail and Express Route for the Missouri River.

☞ Passengers arriving at Jefferson City pass from the cars (through a covered depot, lit with gas) directly aboard the packets, and proceed immediately on their route, without incurring extra expense.

☞ Passengers taking this line will avoid all detention at St. Louis, save from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, fifty miles in the distance, and escape the delays of one hundred and seventy-five miles difficult river navigation.

Baggage checked to its destination, and transferred from cars to boat free of charge.

☞ Tickets securing meals and berths on the packets, can be procured at all the principal ticket and railroad ticket offices throughout the United States and Canadas. For tickets and information in St. Louis, inquire at the Company's office, No. 42 Planters' House, and Passenger Depot corner 7th and Poplar streets. jy17

AIR LINE ROUTE FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO
VIA
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(FORMERLY CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI R. R.)

U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE
Carrying the Great Northern and Eastern Mail

Two Trains Daily, Saturdays Excepted

GOING NORTH:

Leave Springfield.		*Arrive at Chicago*
Day Express	12:50 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Night Express	10:00 p.m.	9:40 a.m.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Springfield.		*Arrive in St. Louis*
Day Express	6:38 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Night Express	6:55 p.m.	2:50 a.m.

Running Time Fifteen Minutes Faster than City Time

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago—Trains connect with Michigan Southern and Central Railroad to all parts of the East, making a direct communication by Railroad from the Lower Mississippi to the seaboard.
At Chicago—With Express Trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Evansville and all portions of Central Indiana and Ohio.
At Chicago—With Galena and Beloit Railroad, making this the only reliable and expeditious route to Central Wisconsin, Galena, Dubuque, St. Paul, and other points on the Upper Mississippi.
At Joliet—Connects with Rock Island Railroad for Ottawa, Peru and Rock Island, direct route to Central Iowa.
At Bloomington—With Illinois Central Railroad for LaSalle and points north and south on that road, and stages for Peoria.
At Alton—With daily lines of Packets for Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and other points on the Upper Mississippi.
At St. Louis—With first class steamers for all points on the Lower Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
At Joliet—Connects with Joliet Cut-off and Michigan Central road, for New York, Boston and all eastern cities.
☞ TICKETS for St. Louis, Chicago and all stations; also, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other principal points, can be obtained at the depot.
A. H. MOORE, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:
Peoria, St. Louis and Cincinnati and Cairo Express, at ....9:00 A.M., Sundays excepted.
Peoria, St. Louis and Cairo Express, at ....8:45 P.M., Sundays excepted.
Connecting at Gilman with Peoria and Oquawka R. R. for Peoria, Oalesburg, and towns upon main line of I. C. R. R.
Connecting at Tolono with Great Western R. R. east for Homer, Danville and Lafayette; west for Jacksonville, Springfield and Naples.
Connecting at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton R. R. east for Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Cincinnati; west for Alton and St. Louis.
Connecting at Odin with Ohio and Mississippi R. R. east for Louisville and Cincinnati; west for St Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with Pacific R. R. and steamers for Kansas and Nebraska, and all points on the Missouri River.
Connecting at Cairo with steamers for Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, and all points on the Mississippi.
For Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and St. Paul, trains leave via Galena and Chicago Union R. R. at 10:00 A.M. and 9:45 P.M.
Connecting at Dunleith with steamers for LaCrosse, Winona, Hudson and St. Paul.
Connecting at Dubuque with Dubuque and Pacific R. R. for Dyersville, Independence and Sioux City.
For Bloomington, LaSalle, Amboy, Dixon and Polo, trains leave via Chicago and Burlington R. R. at 9:45 A.M. and 8:00 P.M.
Connecting at Mendota with Main Line of I. C. R. R. for above points.
On and after Monday, May 17th, trains will leave Decatur, as follows: Going north, 6:15 A.M. and 3:08 P.M.; going south, 6:30 A.M. and 7:40 P.M.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Michigan Central R. R. Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago R. R., opposite Tremont House. Also, at the offices of the Company in Central Depot.
JAS. C. CLARK, Master Transportation.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent. July17

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND BEST route to Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo and the East.

TWO TRAINS DAILY,
GOING EAST.

Leave Springfield at 12:50 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Springfield at 6:30 a.m. and 6:35 p.m.

No change of cars or baggage between Springfield and Toledo.

CONNECTIONS.

At Toledo—With Lake Shore R. R. for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, and the East; also, with Southern Michigan line of steamers on Lake Erie.
At Fort Wayne—With the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and the East.
At Lafayette—With Lafayette & Indianapolis R. R. for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, &c.
At Tolono—With Chicago Branch Ill. Central R. R. for Chicago and intermediate points.
At Decatur—With Main line Illinois Central R. R. for Dubuque, Galena, and all intermediate points.
At Springfield—With St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R. for St. Louis, Alton, Bloomington, &c.
At Naples—With Illinois River packets for Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, &c.
TICKETS may be obtained at all the principal Ticket Offices East and West.
No Train East from Springfield Saturday Nights.
Trains leave Springfield Sunday nights and all others except Saturday night, at 8:50 p.m.
GEO. WATSON, Supt.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD.

TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA Baltimore and Washington City, with but one change of cars to Pittsburg, connecting directly with all trains on the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

to New York Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington city; and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through to Pittsburg.

Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will have their baggage checked on the cars, which is equivalent to checking through to the above points.

Trains leave Michigan Southern depot, as follows: 6 A M—Morning Express, daily, 3n. days excepted. 8:45 P M—Night Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

Running through to Pittsburg with but one change of cars.

Connecting at Crestline to Cleveland & Lakeshore R. R., to Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York & Erie Railroad. Also south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains concert at Forum with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago on any of the roads will find attentive check agents at the depot, to receive check and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at Company's office, No. 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, or at the depot on Van Buren st., Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.
DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.
JAS. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Waine & Chicago R. R. Co., having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co., for the transportation of through freights, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, with promptness and dispatch. Contracts can be made at the following offices:

No. 2 Astor House, }
No. 1 S Williams st., } New York.
No. 8 Bathing Place, }
No 54 Kilby street, Boston.
No 3 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot North street, Philadelphia.
Depot Twelfth street, corner of Canal street Chicago.
Mark packages via P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.
For further information, &c., apply to
JAS. W. MUSSON, Fr't Agent, Chicago.
JNO. S. HOUSSON, Gen'l Ag't, Pittsburg.

Federalism alias Republicanism.

No truth can be more clear to the impartial reader of history, who clearly scrutinizes the substratum of modern republicanism than that political organization is an offroot of the old federal party, the living embodiment of what federalism was when itself a living essence. The federalism that now lies moulding among the forgotten things of the past, in its lifetime was an advocate of the centralization of power in the general government. It sought to solidify power in a strong central government, instead of distributing it among the States. The alien and sedition laws and the United States Bank were institutions of federal origin. The effort to make congress responsible for the existence of slavery, or to introduce coercive measures in that body for its extinction was a federal measure.

The federalists were opposed to foreign immigration, and in favor of extending the period of naturalization to twenty-one years. They believed it treason to say anything against the head of the government, and hence the "sedition laws." They believed the people incapable of governing themselves in their capacity of states and territories, and hence they wanted to make general laws in relation to immigration, the currency, and slavery, by which all the states and territories should be governed.

The republican organization of to day aims at a similar withdrawal of power from the states and territories to vest it in congress. Its managers demand of congress to decide for all new states what shall be the character of their institutions. They demand more. They ask that congress shall not only decide upon the character of the domestic institutions of all new states; but that it shall engage in a sectional warfare upon nearly half the union. Modern republicanism is, in this respect, a worse political element, and more dangerous to the peace of the country, than federalism in its worst form. If the measures of the old federal party were tyrannical and anti-republican, they did not seek to drive half of the American States apart from the other half. They did not seek in the north to undermine the institutions of the south, or in the south to subjugate the north. The ordinance of 1787 was not a northern measure to overthrow southern institutions. On the contrary it originated in the south, and had reference to an institution in which the parties proposing it, were directly and only interested. Follows it not, that the doctrines of this modern republican party are as fatal to the perpetuity of our government as they are antagonistic to true republicanism?

It is the duty of every democrat to declare eternal hostility to any party, whatever its name, that aims to subvert this government, or dislodge it from those democratic principles which have been its life blood through all the past. And yet this was the party with which Senator Douglas acted during the last Congress. A party whose aims are purely sectional, and in diametrical opposition to the entire policy of the democratic party. The Little Giant professes to be in favor of popular sovereignty. When was a republican caucus, or a republican orator, or a republican newspaper known to advocate popular sovereignty? They repudiate it from every stump during the present canvass as an exploded humbug. Their newspapers with one accord, denounce it as a chimera, an impracticability which cannot be national, and which they do not want, if it could be. Can the honest advocates of popularity, the true friends of the union, affiliate with such a party? As well might oil and water mix.

Making a Needle.

I wonder if any little girl who may read this ever thought how many people are all the time at work in making the things which she every day uses. What can be more common, and, you may think, more simple than a needle? Yet, if you do not know it, I can tell you that it takes a great many persons to make a needle, and a great deal of time, too.

Let us take a peep into the needle manufactory. In going over the premises, we must pass hither and thither, and walk into the next street and back again, and take a drive to a mill in order to see the whole process. We find one chamber of the shop is hung round with coils of bright wire of all thickness, from the stout kinds used for codfish hooks to that of the finest cambric needles. In a room below, bits of wire, the length of two needles, are cut by a vast pair of shears fixed in the wall. A bundle has been cut off; the bits need straightening, for they just came off from the coils.

The bundle is thrown into a red-hot furnace, and then taken out and rolled backward and forward on a table till the wires are straight. This process is called "rubbing straight." We now see a mill for grinding needles. We go down into the basement and find a needle pointer seated on his bench. He takes up two dozen or so of the wires and rolls them between his thumb and fingers with their ends on the grindstone, first one end and then the other. We have now the wires straight and pointed at both ends. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the head of ten thousand needles an hour. Observe the little gutters at the head of your needle. Next comes the punching of the eye, and the boy who does it punches eight thousand an hour, and he does it so fast your eyes can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen, perhaps, of these twin needles.

A woman with a little anvil before her files between the heads and separates them. They are now complete needles, but rough and rusty, and, what is worse, they easily bend. A poor needle, you will say. But the hardening comes next. They are heated in a furnace, and when red hot are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metallic plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth, needles are spread to the number of forty or fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewed over them, oil is sprinkled, and soft soap is dashed in spoonfuls over the cloth; the cloth is then rolled up with several others of the same kind, thrown into a wash pot, to roll to and fro for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough, but after a rinsing in clean hot water and a tossing in sawdust, they look as bright as can be, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale. But the sorting and doing up in papers, you can imagine, is quite a work by itself.

It is stated in a Cape Cod paper, that the mackerel, though not decreasing in numbers are every year becoming harder and harder to catch. We suppose they are getting smarter and more knowing.—It is a very natural supposition, for they are found in schools.

Republican Simplicity.

We copy the following, illustrative of the free and easy manners of the gentleman who now occupies the highest office known among men, to show the freedom and absence of aristocratic arrogance conferred by our Republican institutions upon the officers of Government, compared with the pomp, parade, fuss and fustian of every other form of government.

On Saturday last, President Buchanan arrived at the Relay House, or Washington Junction, as it is more properly called on route for Washington City. On passing into the barroom, the President threw off his coat and his white neck cloth, carelessly pitching them over a chair, opening his shirt collar, and tucked up his sleeves for a wash, conveniences for this purpose being in the apartment. At the time, however, both basins were occupied by two young men, neither of whom seemed to be aware that the President was about. He waited patiently for some time, when some one spoke and invited him up stairs. He declined, however, quietly remarking that he would "wait his turn." And soon as the basins were vacated he "took his turn." in a jolly good wash in the public bar room. This done, he seemed rather perplexed about the arrangement of his neckcloth, and seemed likely to tie his mouth and nose up in it. Somebody just then offered assistance, and the President was briefly equipped. At about this time a person who had come into room, sung out pretty near to him, "Look here, I thought the old Pres. was to be here to day." The speech was cut short by a nudge. While a momentary comical expression passed across the face of that same "old Pres." A cigar was handed to him by a friend; he took a good satisfying drink of—not "old rye,"—but ice water, and barely fired up the cigar, when the bell rang, and "all aboard" summoned the Chief Magistrate of the United States to his seat in the cars, and away they went to Washington.

General News Summary.

A lady who was a strict observer of etiquette, being unable to go to church, one Sunday, sent her card.

Jones has purchased a hat for the head of navigation, and shortly expects to cap the climax.

Some people's hearts are shrunk in them like dried pea nuts. You can hear them rattle as they walk.

The young men who stood on his own merits became very much fatigued by the performance.

The city wharves at New Orleans have been sold for four years and nine months, at $1,052,000.

Damp Sheets.—To think that two or three yards of flax should so knock down the majesty of man!

Mr. J. W. White, a member of the late Tennessee Legislature, who was charged with forging land warrants, has been honorably acquitted.

A man in Detroit has suffered an attack of paralysis, caused, the physicians say, by the free use of tobacco, put up in tin foil.

Five river counties of Mississippi, containing taxable property to the value of over forty millions of dollars, have less than 1,500 voters.

Dr. Johnson has left it on record, that as he was passing by a fishmonger who was skinning an eel alive, he head him curse it because it would not lie still.

A lady having written a letter, concluded it as follows:

'Give everybody's love to everybody, so that nobody may be aggrieved by nobody being forgotten by somebody.'

At a place called College Corner lives a man in a house half of which is in Indiana and half in Ohio. Of the Ohio's half part is in Butler and part in Preble.

A Maine editor says that a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight could stand around it. That is like the fellow who saw a flock of pigeons so large that he could shake a stick at them.

But $5000 of the Atlantic cable stock has been taken in France, and that has been taken by an American resident of Paris. The balance has been entirely taken in England and the United States.

The increase of female writers of the first rank is one of the most remarkable features of the times. No less than four of the learned papers in a late number of one of the venerable American Quartelies were written by females.

A negro lately fell from the upper story of a warehouse in Charleston, S. C., a distance of thirty feet, striking head first on the head of a whiskey barrel. The result was, the barrel leaked!

C. Howe, jr., of Boston, has lost seven valuable horses by poison, maliciously administered, and a number of valuable horses have died in Quincy of poison given them while at pasture.

The church bell of New Lebanon, N. H., was rung in honor of the successful transmission of the Queen's message by Joseph Woods, a veteran of the Revolution, aged 99 years.

A pretty woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to bundle herself under a green veil, or any other similar abomination, than the sun has to put on green spectacles.

The Philomathian Society in Oahu College (Sandwich Islands) have been discussing the question "should the use of tobacco be made a cause of discipline in the Hawaian churches."

Two ship caulkers in Boston, and the wife of one, have been charged with an attempt to extort $5,000 from a police officer, whom they say they found under suspicious circumstances with the wife of one of the caulkers.

Mr. Clark, of the Boston *Courier* has notified the American Telegraph Company, of that city, his intention to prosecute them for having given his special and private dispatches from Portland to the Traveler newspaper.

A female of considerable reputation of a not very desirable kind, enjoyed the luxury of a cowhiding on Poplar street, Boston, on Thursday, at the hand of an indignant wife, who had discovered the fact, that an amour existed between the nymph and her husband.

Mr. Niederwiesser, of St. Louis, being a prudent man, took home his money drawer and placed it on a sofa near his bed. He left the door open and went to sleep quietly, but woke up in the night to find a pet deer with a $2 bill in his mouth—having already eaten $87.

The Sparta, Tenn., publishes the marriage of Joseph Rogers aged ninety-two years, to Miss Nancy Chandler, aged twenty-five years. By this marriage Mr. Rodgers becomes brother in law to his grand son—his grand son having married his wife's sister some fifteen or twenty years since.

The village of Knightston, Ind., was thrown into great excitement some days since on the discovery that a young lady named Miss Ann Ragan, daughter of a widow of that place, had been murdered by some unknown person, who attempted to produce an abortion upon her by mechanical means.

The Alleghanians are giving concerts in California. A recent letter from one of the troupe to the Musical Review, says that one of their entertainments was given in 'Big Tree' Grove, in a stump which was so large that it held themselves with their instruments, and an audience of fifty-three persons.

Curious Premonition of the Telegraph.

In Addison's Spectator, printed 140 years ago, is the following account of a discovery in magnetic communication, said to have been made 250 years before. It has the marks of a myth, but curiously foreshadows the present reality, like some vague prophecy:

Strada, an Italian Jesuit, in one of his 'Prolusions,' gives an account of a correspondence between two friends, by the help of a certain loadstone, of such virtue, that if it touched two needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. The two friends being each possessed of one of these needles, made a dial plate and subscribed twenty-four letters upon it. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates so that it could move around without impediment. After separating from one another one hundred miles, they were to commuicate and test their invention by directing the needle to the letter required; the other at the same moment saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself at every leter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they conversed across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts.

Removal of Washington's Remains.—A report having gained circulation that Mr. John A. Washington designed to remove the remains of the Father of his Country from Mount Vernon previous to the transfer of the property to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, the Richmond *Enquirer* ventures to contradict it—without authority, however. Mr. Jno. A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, says the *Enquirer*, is a gentleman of the highest character and virtue, and throughout the entire negotiation for Mount Vernon has evinced the greatest liberality. Had he been the mercenary represented by those papers, he would never have sacrificed the very large offers made to him by Yankee companies, whose sole object was a speculation on the love for Washington. The maintaining Mount Vernon as a place for free public resort had nearly impoverished Mr. Washington, and the price for which he has sold the place is greatly below what he has been offered for it by speculators, and much less than it would have brought in the market. As for removing the remains from Mount Vernon, that is simply a Yankee rumor, worthy of no credit whatever.

A gentleman lately inquired for a young lady of his acquaintance: "She is dead" very gravely replid the person to whom he addressed his inquiries. "Is it possible! I never heard of it—what was her disease?" "Vanity," replied the other; "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the satisfaction of a gilded tomb."

MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Circuit Court—Execution No. 273.

BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed from the United States' Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, in favor of Samuel B. Wiggins, William T. Anderson and Moses Lamoureux, and against Greenleaf C. Robinson, I have levied on the following property, to wit: The south east quarter of section twenty-six (26) in township seventeen (17), north of range three (3), east in the County of Henry and State of Illinois. Also, lots No. 40 and 41, old plat of the town of Mt. Sterling, in the county of Brown; and lot No. 11 in block No. 6, in Curry and R. H. Hurlburt's addition to the town of Mt. Sterling, in Brown County, and State of Illinois, as the property of the said Greenleaf C. Robinson, which I shall expose to public sale, on the sixteenth day of October next at the Court House in the city of Springfield, to the highest and best bidder, for ready money.

Sale to commence between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and sunset of said day.

Dated this third day of September, A. D. 1858.

Wm. L. D. UGHERTY,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. of Illinois.
By ISAAC KEYS, Deputy.

sep1 toct16

SELLING OUT AT COST!

Rare Chance for Bargains!

AS we design making a change in our business, we have determined to close out our entire stock of goods at cost. All persons in need of anything in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Our stock is fresh and new, and was purchased at cheap rates. Grocers and others would do well to call early and examine our goods if they want good bargains.

We have on hand a large assortment of Green and Black Teas of the very best quality. Some put up in cadies suitable for families, and also a large stock of Tobacco of the best brands, and salt in good new barrels, with numerous other articles usually kept in our line, all of which will be sold at cost for cash. Call and see us, for we are determined to sell.

A. J. & J. M. VAN DEREN,
North side of Public Square,
Springfield, Ill.

1 sep1

DR. W. B. PRICE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield. au25.

CAUTION!

ALL persons are notified not to purchase a note of hand executed by R. S. Lord, E. S. Fowler, and Thomas Fowler, dated about the 29th August, 18 8, for $800, and payable first of March next to S. Danley or order, as the same was casually lost, and never passed out of the hands of the makers.

au26 American copy. R. S. LORD.

JNO. A. M'CLERNAND. E. B. HERNDON

M'CLERNAND & HERNDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES IN THE practice of law, and will attend to all legal business entrusted to them in the United States Circuit and District Courts for Illinois, and in the Circuit Courts of the Eight Judicial Circuit. jy21

O. H. LE BLANC. L. M. FITZHUGH

LE BLANC & FITZHUGH,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

North-East corner of Public Square, in Carpenter's new building.

The trade supplied at low prices for cash.
Springfield, Ill. au4

A. McWILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Springfield, Ill. Office over Freeman's store, northwest corner of the Square. jy17

ANTRIM CAMPBELL AND S. M. CULLOM,
Attorneys at Law,

WILL attend to all professional business entrusted to them. Office over E. B. Hawley & Co's store, south side of the square, Springfield, Ill. jul31

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

DOCTORS ADAMS and SHEARER. Homœopathic Physicians. Office in Carpenter's New Building. Office hours up to nine o'clock A. M., from one to three P. M., and from seven to nine in the evening. Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1858. jul31

E. E. W. ADAMS, M. D. J. R. SHEARER, M. D.

C. GRANVILLE FRENCH,
DENTIST,

OFFICE on the west side of the square, over Woods & Henkle. jy.4

DR. SAMUEL LONG,
Physician and Surgeon, Springfield, Ill.,

OFFICE and residence on Sixth street, East Side, one block south of the American House. aug11

E. C. MATHENY.

DEALER in Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, Sixth street, a few doors [illegible] Matheny's store, Springfield, Ill.

N. B.—Re airing done [illegible] jul31

PRIVATE [illegible]

MISS DELANY is now prepared [illegible] accommodate a few Boarders at the [illegible] Dollars per week for Board and Lodging. House on Monroe street, one door west [illegible] G. W. R. R. Depot. aug11–1m

BROOMS! BROOMS! BROOMS!

J. SEYMOUR,

Corner Fourth and Monroe-Sts., Springfield,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. &c., WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Stable Brooms made to order on demand. Give me a call and examine my stock and prices. aug7–4w

A. G. HERNDON,

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS,
Springfield, Ill.

Office—over Col. John Williams' Wholesale Grocery Store. aug18-1y

DR. A. J. MORRISON,

HAVING located in Springfield, respectfully notifies the community that he will attend to all professional calls promptly. His office corner room up stairs in Spear's building; residence at the Saint Nicholas Hotel. Persons calling at the hotel please apply to the Clerk. au4 3m

CHAS. B. BROWN,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

OFFICE WEST SIDE OF THE SQUARE SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.

References.—Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, late Judge of the Superior Court. Durrage & Henry, Thos. Whittemore, Esq., Hill; Burrage & Co., Boston; Griffin & Boardman, Charleston; Jewett, Oates & Johnson, Chicago; Patridge & Co., St. Louis. aug4

A. J. BABOOCK,

COPPERSMITH, Brass Founder and Plumber. All kinds of Copper work and Brass Castings done on short notice. Public and private buildings fitted up with bath tubs, wash bowls, water closets, etc. Workmen sent to any part of the country. North Fifth street, 3 doors from the public square. jul31

C. S. ZANE,
Attorney At Law,

OFFICE over Broadwell's & Lindsey's store, Springfield, Illinois. jy24

JOHN C. MANCY, AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchant, and General Land Agent, Nos. 4 and 5, Union Row, Springfield, Ill. jy17

If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing
If you want Printing

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills
If you want Colored Showbills

If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards
If you want Cards

If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing
If you want Fancy Printing

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind
If you want Handbills of any kind

If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks
If you want Blanks

If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads
If you want Bill-heads

If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing
If you want Chromatic Printing

If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well
If you want work done well

Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office
Go to the State Democrat Office

Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses
Where three Steam Presses

Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation
Are in constant operation

And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders
And there leave orders

Remember the Place,

STATE DEMOCRAT OFFICE,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

DR. H. W. GRAY,

HOMŒOPATHIST, would respectfully tender his services to the citizens of Springfield, and thank them for the patronage already received. He expects to maintain the confidence of the public by strict attention to business and the skill of his Profession.

Office on Adams street, a few doors west of Bunn's New Bank, and opposite the City Exchange. Residence four blocks south of Governor Matteson's mansion, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

Office hours from ten to twelve A. M. and two to four P. M. aug18-1y

PATRICK LUNDERGAN'S

TAYLORING, Scouring and repairing establishment. Coats, pants, vests, shirts and collars repaired or cleaned. Having been engaged in the business 15 years, he warrants his work to give perfect satisfaction. Shop on west Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. aug4

JULY, 1858. JULY, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS THAT ALL should enjoy the advantages of the READY PAY and ONE PRICE system, would respectfully call your attention to his mode of merchandising and some of its beneficent results. And first, he would represent that while many industrious and even enterprising merchants, are completely "tied up" by the credit system, he is now opening for inspection and sale, the most extensive stock of goods he has ever brought to this city, it being the third heavy cash investment made in the Eastern cities since the first of January, 1858.

The advantages of heavy sales and quick returns, are numerous and important, and can only be alluded to in this advertisement, they are, however, more fully set forth in the subjoined circular, to which your attention is respectfully solicited, promising by the way, that the programme therein set forth, will, as heretofore, be strictly adhered to, and that a bare commission under this system will pay the merchant who is willing to work.

Springfield, July 1st. 1858. GROVER AYRES.

CIRCULAR.
TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

Gentlemen—The subscriber would respectfully suggest to those who have not examined his goods and prices, that a new era has been introduced in merchandising in this city and vicinity.

The promised CASH BASIS has been established since January last, and proves a firm foundation for the prosperity of all concerned.

I have just received from the Eastern cities another heavy stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, [illegible] I can sell you TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. below the ruling price under the old system. I am still governed by the following rules:

1st—To sell Dry Goods and Groceries for cash or its equivalent.

2d—To receive produce only at cash prices, and pay for it with goods at cash prices, or cash.

3d—To sell to all at one price.

4th—No article will be recommended in quality above its merit, and if any article should not prove as good as supposed, it may be returned and the money refunded.

Grocery Department.

I am receiving frequent and heavy supplies of Groceries for the wholesale and retail trade. My purchases being large and exclusively for cash, I am enabled to "keep up with the times," and in buying to secure every advantage of the markets.

These advantages, and many others which result from the recent change, such as constant activity of capital—exemption from losses by bad debts, expenses of book-keeping, and lastly, from heavy bills falling due about Christmas—I expect will accrue mostly to my patrons.

If the above arrangement should please, don't fail to call at the

"CASH STORE,"
North Side of the Capitol Square.

Where you will find your humble servant and his numerous and attentive clerks, ready to show you goods and prices.

GROVER AYRES.

Springfield, Ill., July 3d, 1858. July23

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO.
OFFICE, 142 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Authorized Capital..............$500,000
Paid in and secured..............175,000

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols.
C. C. Wilder, A. Edwards.
Hiram B. Smith.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS.

J. B. Doggett, G. H. Hazleton.
C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith.

A. EDWARDS, President.

E. C. WILDER, Secretary.

GEO. F. HASTINGS, Gen'l Agent.

LEWIS B. RUNDEL, City Surveyor.

Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. jy28

JAMES RAYBURN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

DESIRES to call the attention of the public to his large stock of piece goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

Which he will be pleased to *build* for the friends into fitting and elegant garments, made in

The Latest Style

And most durable manner. A large stock of

Black | All of the best quality and newest style. | Black

PLAIN & FANCY Vestings in great variety.

AND | ALSO, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description ALWAYS ON HAND. | AND

COLORED | | FANCY

CLOTHS | All of which he will be pleased to show. | Cassimeres.

aut

DR. C. F. KUECHLER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand cases of Homœopathic Medicine, with works on Domestic Practice, for the use of families remote from a Physician. Office on west corner Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets. aug4

THE CASH SYSTEM

IS THE ONLY ONE to ensure the buyer against fraud, bad management, bad buying and poor stock. When he buy from a house that does no credit business, he does not guarantee others indebtedness but is always sure to get good stock, and at prices that will enforce success. There is no business so liable to tricks and traps of trade [illegible] liquor business; and if you would avoid the poisonous drugs sold by persons who do a credit business, [illegible] calculate on receiving fifty cents on the dollar on all they sell, buy from the **Cash House** of

JOHN T. LITTLE,
Importer's Agent,
And Wholesale Dealer in
Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
No. 100 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

July 31, '58

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Peoria.

CAPITAL.......................$500,000.
Paid up in Cash..................$300,000.

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted,
AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent,
July28 156 South Water street, Chicago.

MRS. ZIEGLER,
(OF NEW YORK CITY.)

FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF LADIES' Wearing Apparel. Keeps on hand Ladies Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, &c. Also elegant styles of patterns from Madame Demarest's, 37, Broadway, N. Y. Call and see her. Rooms North Sixth Street, one door south Journal Office. aug4

The Old Established

NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF OSWEGO,

ARE issuing policies on hulls, cargoes and freight lists, at LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken in limited amounts.

This Company enters upon the season of 1858 with a larger surplus in its treasury than at any time since its organization in 1834. We offer to merchants and bankers as undoubted security and on as good terms as any other responsible office.

Jas. Platt, Pres't. S. B. Ludlow, Sec'y.

MASON & CO., Agents.
jy28 150 South Water st., Dole's Building.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. HARPER continues to practice Medicine and Surgery in all its various branches. Devotes especial attention to Surgery and diseases of the Eye.

Office over Canedy & Johnson's drug store. jy31

JAMES H. MATHENY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office in the Circuit Clerk's office, in the Court house, Springfield, Ill. jy17

S. LORD, M. D. E. S. FOWLER, M. D.

LORD & FOWLER,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

OFFICE opposite the Chenery House. Dr. Lord's residence corner Washington and Second streets. Dr. Fowler's at No. 87, Chenery House. jy21

J. J. GALLAGHER. L. B. KELLEY. A. V. BLAIR.

J. J. GALLAGHER & CO'S
REAL ESTATE, LAND EXCHANGE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
PURCHASING,
LAW & COLLECTING AGENCY.

No. 108, RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO, - - - - ILLINOIS.

THIS AGENCY IS DIVIDED INTO THREE DEPARTMENTS, each department under the management of competent and reliable business men.

1st.—The real estate department, for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase and sale of real estate, negotiating loans on real estate security, and exchanging Western lands for merchandise. (This agency having reliable connections with agencies in New York and Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, have unrivaled opportunities for exchanging Western lands for merchandize.

2d.—The commission and purchasing department, for the sale of Patent Rights, negotiating Notes and Bonds, and purchasing any wares or merchandize desired by non-residents. Commission in every case reasonable, and all orders promptly attended to.

3d.—The law and collection department, under the management of A. V. Blair, Esq., who will attend to the practice of law and the collection of debts. Charges moderate and money promptly remitted.

Persons wishing to exchange Western lands for merchandize must in all cases remit us an advance of $3, to defray the expense of advertising the "Want" in this and Eastern cities. And all other letters of inquiry must contain a postage stamp to prepay answer.

REFERENCES:

H. D. Emery & Co., Barclay Brothers, John R. Mills & Co., Wm. Jones, Jr. & Co., Wm. Butters & Co., Chicago; O. B. Potter & Co., New York; Penton & Robinson, R. Douglas & Co., Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, Horatio N. Heald, Esq., E. M. Wells, Chicago.

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD,

NEW ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO PEORIA,
Knoxville, Galesburg & Burlington,
BY THE
PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.

The Eastern Extension of this Road is now completed to the junction of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, forming the shortest and most reliable route from Chicago to Peoria and the adjacent counties.

Passenger trains leave Chicago from the depot of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad as follows:

11:40 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.)
11:30 P. M., daily, (Saturdays excepted.)

Through tickets can be procured at the offices of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, where all information in regard to passengers and freight can be obtained.

Baggage checked through.

July 8 W. H. CRUGER, Sup't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
AND
NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1858.......SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.......1858

TRAINS leave Chicago as follows; viz:

6:30 A. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
5:00 P. M.—Via Goshen Air Line.
9:30 P. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.

6:30 A. M. train daily, except Sunday.
5:00 P. M. train daily, except Saturday.
9:30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday.

The above trains make direct connections at Dunkirk and Buffalo with all trains for Albany, New York and Boston, connecting at Toledo, Sandusky, Clyde and Mansfield, with trains for all points in Southern and Western Ohio, connecting at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburg, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

jy G. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agt.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday June 30, '58, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells Street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R., MAIN LINE.

For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith & St. Paul.

Passenger and Mail.......................9:10 a. m.
Passenger (daily)........................10:50 p. m.
Belvidere Passenger......................8:10 a. m.
do do ....0:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA LINE.

Through Passenger......................8:30 a. m.
Through Passenger......................7:00 p. m.
DeKalb Passenger.......................4:00 p. m.

BELOIT & MADISON BRANCH,

For Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien & St. Paul.

Passenger..............................9:10 a. m.
Passenger..............................10:0 p. m.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

For Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond & Geneva Lake.

Passenger..............................2:50 p. m.

Two through trains with Central Depot at the foot of Lake street as follows:

For Galena, Dunleith and St. Paul.

Daily (Sundays excepted). 9:30 a. m. and 10:15 p. m.

Ena ling Passengers to make a close connection with Michigan Central trains.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

Leave Dunleith 7:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 4:05 p. m.
Leave Dunleith 6:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago 3:30 a. m.

Chicago, Fulton and Iowa Line.

Leave Fulton 9:00 a. m.—arrive in Chicago at 3:30 p. m.
Le. Fulton 7:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago at 4:00 a. m.
Leave DeKalb 5:30 a. m.—arrive in Chicago at 9:00 a. m.

Beloit and Madison Branch.

Leave Prairie du Chien 9:30 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 9: p. m.
Leave Prairie du Chien 6:00 p. m.—arrive in Chicago 5:30, a.m.

Fox River Valley Railroad.

Leave Elgin at 8:15 a. m.—arrive in Chicago 10:35 a. m.

Passengers for all points on the Galena and Chicago Union Rail road and Fulton line, should take the trains from the Wells street depot.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines diverging from Chicago.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. J. Spaulding's, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, P. F. W. & C. R. R. Ticket Office corner of Randolph and Dearbon streets; Michigan Southern office under the Revere House, and at the Central and Wells street Depots.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

E. A. HALL, Sup't.
W. A. THRALL, General Ticket Agent. July 28, 4.

1858 ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH 1858

PACIFIC RAILROAD,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
DAILY LINE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD PACKETS.
Through to Kansas in 48 Hours.

TWO DAILY TRAINS FROM ST. LOUIS. Mail Train, every day, at 8.00 A. M. Kansas Express, every day, (except Sunday) at 3.00 P. M.

The line consists of thirteen first class passenger packets, running in connection with the road between Jefferson City and St. Joseph, making all intermediate landings, and is the only Mail and Express Route for the Missouri River.

Passengers arriving at Jefferson City pass from the cars (through a covered depot, lit with gas) directly aboard the packets, and proceed immediately on their route, without incurring extra expense.

Passengers taking this line will avoid all detention at St. Louis, save from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, fifty miles in the distance and escape the delays of one hundred and seventy five miles difficult river navigation.

Baggage checked to its destination, and transferred from cars to boat free of charge.

Tickets securing meals and berths on the packets, can be procured at all the principal ticket and railroad ticket offices throughout the United States and Canadas. For tickets and information in St. Louis, inquire at the Company's office, No. 42 Planters' House, and Passenger Depot corner 7th and Poplar streets. jy17.

AIR LINE ROUTE FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO
VIA
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(FORMERLY CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI R. R.)

U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE
Carrying the Great Northern and Eastern Mail

Two Trains Daily, Saturdays Excepted

GOING NORTH:

Leave Springfield. *Arrive at Chicago*
Day Express.........12:50 p.m. 10:00 p.m.
Night Express.......10:00 p.m. 9:40 a.m.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Springfield. *Arrive in St. Louis*
Day Express ....6:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m.
Night Express ....6:35 p.m 2:30 a.m.

Running Time Fifteen Minutes Faster than City Time

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago—Trains connect with Michigan Southern and Central Railroad to all parts of the East, making a direct communication by Railroad from the Lower Mississippi to the seaboard.

At Chicago—With Express Trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Evansville and all portions of Central Indiana and Ohio.

At Chicago—With Galena and Beloit Railroad, making this the only reliable and expeditious route to Central Wisconsin, Galena, Dubuque, St. Paul, and other points on the Upper Mississippi.

At Joliet—Connects with Rock Island Railroad for Ottawa, Peru and Rock Island, direct route to Central Iowa.

At Bloomington—With Illinois Central Railroad for LaSalle and points north and south on that road, and stages for Peoria.

At Alton—With daily lines of Packets for Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and other points on the Upper Mississippi.

At St. Louis—With first class steamers for all points on the Lower Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

At Joliet:—Connects with Joliet Cut off and Michigan Central road, for New York, Boston and all eastern cities.

TICKETS for St. Louis Chicago and all stations; also, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other principal points can be obtained at the depot.

A. H. MOORE, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:

Peoria, St. Louis and Cincinnati and Cairo Express, at ....9:00 A.M., Sundays excepted.
Peoria, St. Louis and Cairo Express, at ....8:45 P.M., Sundays excepted.

Connecting at Gillman with Peoria and Oquawka R. R. for Peoria, Galesburg, and towns upon main line of I. C. R. R.

Connecting at Tolono with Great Western R. R. east for Homer, Danville and Lafayette; west for Jacksonville, Springfield and Naples.

Connecting at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton R. R. east for Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Cincinnati; west for Alton and St. Louis.

Connecting at Odin with Ohio and Mississippi R. R. east for Louisville and Cincinnati; west for St Louis.

Connecting at St Louis with Pacific R. R. and steamers for Kansas and Nebraska, and all points on the Missouri River.

Connecting at Cairo with steamers for Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, and all points on the Mississippi.

For Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and St. Paul, trains leave via Galena and Chicago Union R. R. at 10:00 A.M. and 9:15 P.M.

Connecting at Dunleith with steamers for LaCrosse, Winona, Hudson and St. Paul.

Connecting at Dubuque with Dubuque and Pacific R. R. for Dyersville, Independence and Sioux City.

For Bloomington, LaSalle, Amboy, Dixon and Polo, trains leave via Chicago and Burlington R. R. at 9:15 A.M. and 8:00 P.M.

Connecting at Mendota with Main Line of I. C. R. R. for above points.

On and after Monday, May 17th, trains will leave Decatur, as follows: Going north, 6:15 A.M. and 5:08 P.M.; going south, 6:50 A.M. and 7:40 P.M.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Michigan Central R. R. Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago R. R., opposite Tremont House. Also, at the office of the Company in Central Depot.

JAS. C. CLARK, Master Transportation
W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent. July17

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND BEST route to Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo and the East.

TWO TRAINS DAILY,
GOING EAST.

Leave Springfield at 12:50 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Springfield at 6:30 a.m. and 6:35 p.m.

No change of cars or baggage between Springfield and Toledo.

CONNECTIONS.

At Toledo—With Lake Shore R. R. for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, and the East; also, with Southern Michigan line of steamers on Lake Erie.

At Fort Wayne—With the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and the East.

At Lafayette—With Lafayette & Indianapolis R. R. for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, &c.

At Tolono—With Chicago Branch Ill. Central R. R. for Chicago and intermediate points.

At Decatur—With Main line Illinois Central R. R. for Dubuque, Cairo, and all intermediate points.

At Springfield—With St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R. for St. Louis, Alton, Bloomington, &c.

At Naples—With Illinois River packets for Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, &c.

TICKETS may be obtained at all the principal Ticket Offices East and West.

No Train East from Springfield Saturday Nights.

Trains leave Springfield Sunday nights and all others except Saturday night, at 8:30 p.m.

GEO. WATSON, Supt.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD.

TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA Baltimore and Washington City, with but one change of cars to Pittsburg, connecting directly with all trains on the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

to New York Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington city, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through to Pittsburg.

Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will have their baggage checked on the cars, which is equivalent to checking through to the above points.

Trains leave Michigan Southern depot, as follows:

6 A M—Morning Express daily, Sundays excepted.
8:45 P M—Night Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

Running through to Pittsburg with but one change of cars.

Connecting at Crestline to Cleveland & Lakeshore R. R., to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York & Erie Railroad. Also south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and Interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forum with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago on any of the roads will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive check and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at Company's office, No. 30 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, or at the depot on Van Buren st., Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.
JAS. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co., for the transportation of through freights, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, with promptness and dispatch.

Contracts can be made at the following offices:

No. 2 Astor House, }
No. 1 S Williams st., } New York.
No. 8 Bathing Place, }
No 54 Kilby street, Boston.
No 3 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot North street, Philadelphia.
Depot Twelfth street, corner of Canal street Chicago.

Mark packages via P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

For further information, &c., apply to

JAS. W. MUSSON, Fr't Agent, Chicago.
JNO. S. HOUSSON, Gen'l Ag't, Pittsburg.